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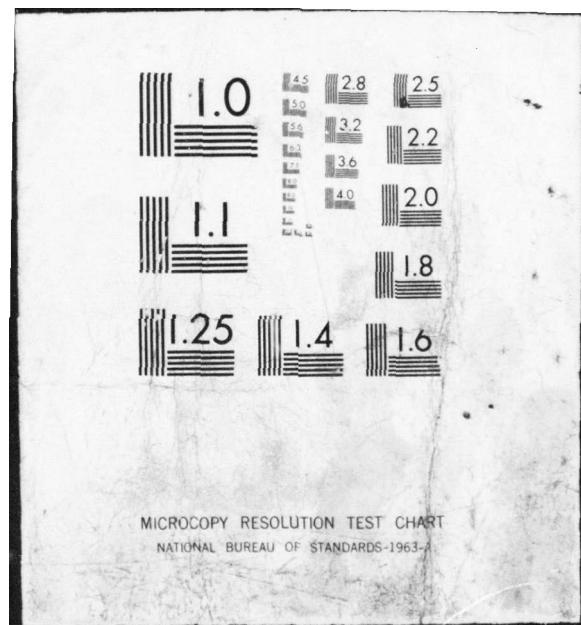
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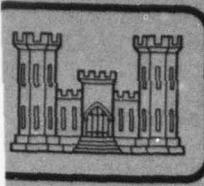
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TECHNICAL REPORT H-78-17

## RIVER TOW BEHAVIOR IN WATERWAYS

Report I

### EXXON TEST PROGRAM

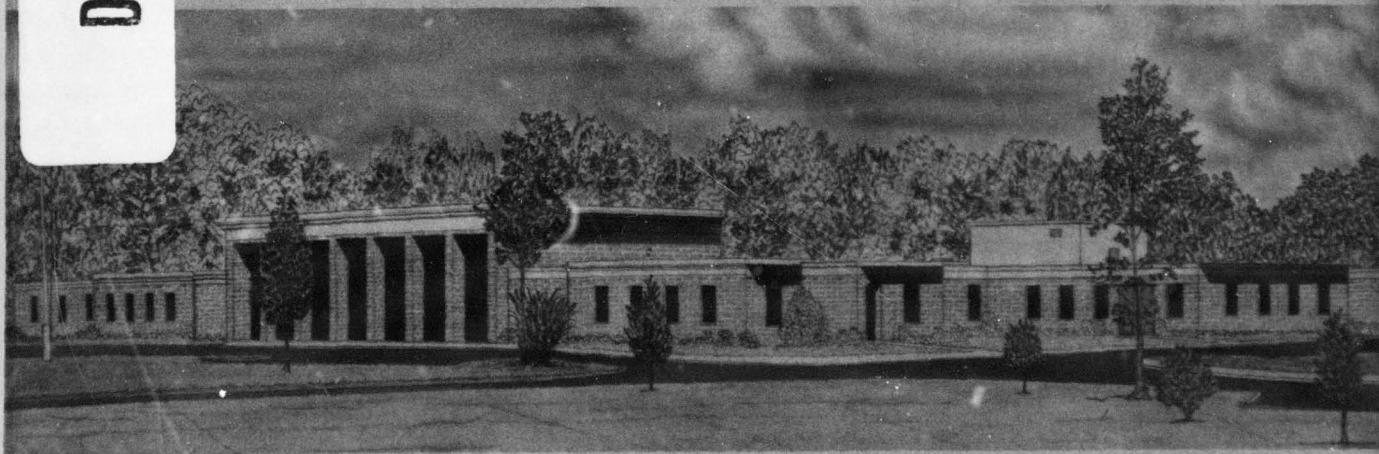
by

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October 1978

Report I of a Series

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20. ABSTRACT (Continued).

Study results, based on analysis of over 6500 second-by-second digital records of 42 test, tow, and waterway parameters, are summarized below.

1. Turns at half-power through  $90^{\circ}$  of a 3250-foot radius river bend with a current of 2.2 feet per second show that: (a) average downstream drift angles are double upstream drift angles, (b) maximum drift angles are greater than  $20^{\circ}$ , and (c) speed loss is almost 30 percent downstream and 13 percent upstream.

2. Zig-zag maneuvers at full power using about  $10^{\circ}$  of rudder show that: (a) maximum drift angles and angular velocities are greater upriver than downriver, and (b) speed loss is at least 7 percent of initial speed.

3. With the tow moving at full power downriver, the minimum distance required to perform a "crash" stop is at least two tow lengths.

4. Speeds will fluctuate from 15 to 37 percent during constant power, straight course operation due to steering, current, and river bank and bottom effects.

5. A 15 percent port and starboard power imbalance on a twin screw tow-boat requires about  $2^{\circ}$  of rudder angle to compensate.

6. Rudder angle measurements indicate that centerline stops for the steering rudders will improve underway efficiency.

7. Computerized tow performance data obtained from this study completely describe tow motions in the horizontal plane such that: (a) yaw, sway, and surge parameters may be used in traditional mathematical models of tow dynamics; (b) waterway and tow parameter interactions may be used to identify waterway design anomalies; and (c) pilot steering responses to observed accelerations may be used to evaluate self-propelled model tests.

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## PREFACE

The project described herein was undertaken by the U. S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) for the Directorate of Civil Works, Office, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army. The project was conducted by R. M. Schulz Associates in cooperation with the Exxon Company under Contract No. DACN39-77-M-0625. This study was a pilot project to obtain tow performance data from full-scale field measurements of tow maneuvers. This test program is the result of an expansion of the original tow performance test program planned by the Exxon Company.

The study was conducted under the general supervision of Mr. H. B. Simmons, Chief, Hydraulics Laboratory, and Mr. M. B. Boyd, Chief, Hydraulic Analysis Division. The contract monitor for the project was Dr. L. L. Daggett, Math Modeling Group. Messrs. C. J. Huval and T. D. Ankeny, Math Modeling Group, provided advice and assistance on this study. Acknowledgment is given to Messrs. F. Sharp and J. Lane, Systems Analysis Branch, Planning Division, Office, Chief of Engineers, for their support of this study.

Special acknowledgment is given to Messrs. R. Schulz, R. M. Schulz Associates; M. Bennett, Exxon Company; I. Douthwaite, Dravo Corporation; and E. Shearer, Hillman Barge and Construction Co., for their cooperation, assistance, and advice in planning and conducting this test. The Exxon Company's cooperation and their showing of data from these tests is greatly appreciated.

Commander and Director of WES during this study and the preparation and publication of this report was COL John L. Cannon, CE. Technical Director was Mr. F. R. Brown.

## FOREWORD

For several years the author has tried to interest companies and government agencies involved in inland waterway operations to study tow performance--first, to improve tow designs; and second, to improve navigation through better steering systems and more efficient waterway facilities. This report describes a pilot study which obtained tow performance data from a one-day series of tow trials conducted by Exxon Company in November 1976. The results described in this report should encourage others to undertake such studies.

Grateful appreciation is extended to several people who assisted the author in this work: Mr. Larry Daggett, of the Waterways Experiment Station, for his tireless efforts in the early stages of the program which were instrumental to the program's success; the entire Exxon organization for their splendid cooperation, in particular Messrs. Bennett, Burke, and Olsen; Mr. Douthwaite and his colleagues at Dravo Corporation for sharing both test data and operational experience; and Mr. Shearer, Hillman Barge & Construction Co., for his assistance in compiling tow characteristics; and Mr. Bert Schulz, R M Schulz Associates, for his invaluable work during the field survey and trials.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This is the final report by R M Schulz Associates (RMSA) to the Corps of Engineers (COE) on the study to obtain and analyze river tow behavior data. This report describes the first full-scale tow test program conducted in this country in which second-by-second records of tow position, attitude, rudder, power, and river environment parameters are obtained and analyzed. The study demonstrates the feasibility of using off-the-shelf position fixing and rudder angle recording equipment to measure the dynamic behavior of river tows. Study results, based on analysis of over 6,500 second-by-second digital records of 42 test, tow, and waterway parameters, are summarized below.

- Turns at half-power through  $90^{\circ}$  of a 3250 foot radius river bend with a current of 2.2 feet per second show that:
  - average downstream drift angles are double upstream drift angles;
  - maximum drift angles are greater than  $20^{\circ}$ ; and,
  - speed loss is almost 30 percent downstream and 13 percent upstream.
  
- Zig-Zag maneuvers at full power using about  $10^{\circ}$  of rudder show that:
  - maximum drift angles and angular velocities are greater upriver than downriver; and,
  - speed loss is at least 7 percent of initial speed.

- With the tow moving at full power downriver, the minimum distance required to perform a "crash" stop is at least two tow lengths.
- Speeds will fluctuate from 15 to 37 percent during constant power, straight course operation due to steering, current, and river bank and bottom effects.
- A 15 percent port and starboard power imbalance on a twin screw towboat requires about  $2^{\circ}$  of rudder angle to compensate.
- Rudder angle measurements indicate that centerline stops for the steering rudders will improve underway efficiency.
- Computerized tow performance data obtained from this study completely describe tow motions in the horizontal plane such that:
  - yaw, sway, and surge parameters may be used in traditional mathematical models of tow dynamics;
  - waterway and tow parameter interactions may be used to identify waterway design anomalies; and,
  - pilot steering responses to observed accelerations may be used to evaluate self-propelled model tests.

### 1.1 Study Background

In the latter part of November 1976, a river tow owned and operated by Exxon Company was instrumented and a number of trials were run to determine the tow's speed-power, fuel consumption, and maneuvering performance. The tests took place in the Baton Rouge area approximately between miles 230 and 235 on the Lower Mississippi. The test program was initially intended as a series of straight-course, speed power trials over a measured course to determine the propulsion efficiency of Kort nozzle and open-wheel propulsion systems. The first part of the program took place in November using a towboat fitted with Kort nozzles. The second part of the program was to use a sister design without Kort nozzles.

The November test program format was later expanded to include participation by RMSA under COE sponsorship to record and analyze measurements to tow position and steering behavior. The primary reason for expanding the test program was the need for actual tow behavior data to validate Waterways Experiment Station (WES) model testing programs and improve facility engineering and design capability.

The Exxon program provided a cost-effective method of gaining experience in conducting full-scale tests using position fixing equipment to obtain measurements of tow dynamics. These dynamic measurements could be used to provide mathematical models to tow behavior to augment WES tank test programs which were being planned.

### 1.2 Test Program Overview

Figure 1 provides an overview of the test program conducted by RMSA in terms of its three principal stages. Stage I was the Pre-Trial Planning stage in which program organization, test

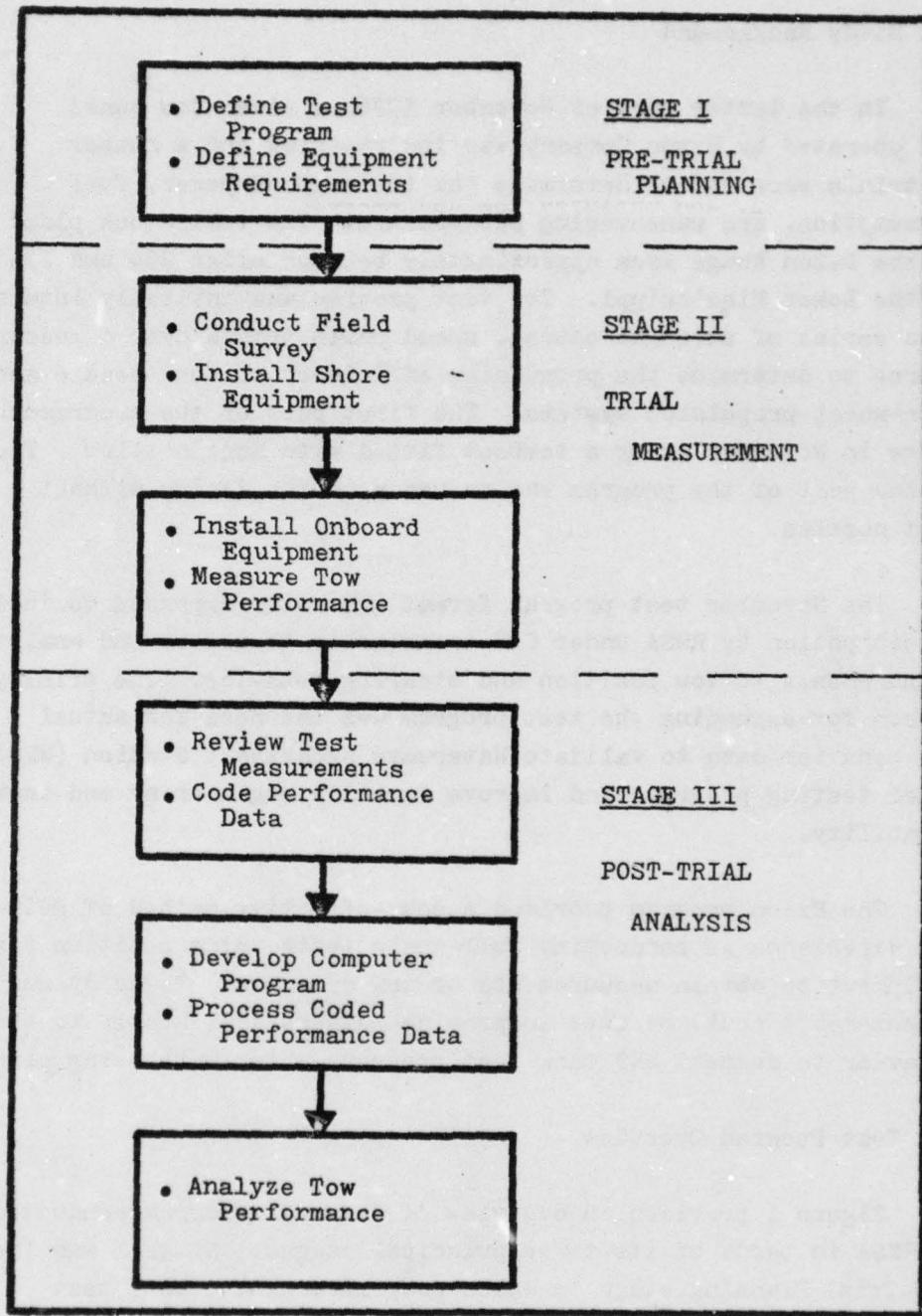


Figure 1. Tow Test Program Overview

instrumentation, and parameter measurement techniques were defined. Stage II was the Trial Measurement stage when field surveys, equipment installation, and tow trial measurements were performed. Stage III was the Post-Trial Analysis stage which coded the test data for the computer, developed computer programs to process the test data, and analyzed tow and program performance.

The Stage I planning established working relationships with the other test participants shown in Table 1. Table 1 gives the individual participants in the November test program, their organization, and their primary test program responsibility. The Exxon staff in Houston was primarily responsible for organizing and coordinating the tow trial activities and had contracted with Dravo Corporation to measure and analyze tow horsepower during the trials. Members from Exxon's staff were to measure fuel consumption during the trials and individuals from the engine manufacturer, Fairbanks-Morse, and the towboat design firm, Hillman Barge & Construction Co., were also expected to participate.

Table 1. Principal Test Participants

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Trial Activity</u>
Exxon	M. Bennett A. Olsen	Trial Program Director Fuel Measurement
Dravo	I. Douthwaite C. Dilcher J. Dagnall	Power Measurement " " "
Fairbanks-Morse	E. Fazende	Engine Measurement
Hillman Barge & Cons.	E. Shearer	Observer (Towboat Designer)
RMSA	R. Schulz B. Schulz	Steering/Position Measurement "

The trial activities of the participants were reviewed in discussions between WES and RMSA to establish a tentative list of tow performance parameters which would be of most value to future WES programs. This list of parameters, shown in Table 2, was then used to identify trial measurement responsibilities and test instrumentation, equipment, and field survey requirements. Because the data obtained from the trials were to be computerized, the parameters in Table 2 provided a general format for the final data file.

The requirement for geographic measures of tow position indicated a need for shore based equipment and the use of several types of electronic and visual position fixing devices were considered. The Motorola Miniranger system [1] was chosen because it could be readily adapted for use in the test program. Rudder measurements were limited to recording steering rudder angles using a potentiometer connected to the tiller and recording voltage variations.

Table 2. Tow Parameters and Data Collection Responsibilities

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Measured By:</u>
• Time (Seconds)	RMSA
• Latitude (Tow Center of Gravity)	RMSA
• Longitude ( " " " " )	RMSA
• Heading Angle (True)	RMSA
• Distance to Left Bank	RMSA
• " " Right Bank	RMSA
• Depth of Water	EXXON/RMSA
• Current	RMSA
• Propeller RPM	DRAVO
• Horsepower	DRAVO
• Rudder Angle	RMSA
• Speed	DRAVO/RMSA
• Fuel Consumption	EXXON

The Stage II, Trial Measurement activity was centered in Baton Rouge where the trials were held. A field survey was conducted to mark sites for the Miniranger shore equipment and to obtain river current velocity measurements along the trial course. Following the field survey, the Miniranger shore units were placed at the surveyed locations and readied for the trials.

The trials had been established at eight test runs as shown in Table 3. Test equipment was placed on the towboat the day before the trials with final hook-ups and calibration checks performed just prior to the trial runs. The trials, which lasted approximately eight hours, followed the test sequence and data recording schedule given in Table 3. The first four runs were straight course, speed power runs and the last four were steering runs.

Table 3. Tow Trial Survey

<u>Trial Run Sequence</u>	<u>Measurements</u>				
	<u>HP</u>	<u>RPM</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Rudder</u>	<u>Position</u>
<u>Straight Course Tests</u>					
1. Full Power, Upriver	X	X	X	X	X
2. Full Power, Downriver	X	X	X	X	X
3. 3/4 Power, Upriver	X	X	X	X	X
4. 1/2 Power, Downriver	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Steering Tests</u>					
5. Zig-Zag, Full Power, Upriver	X	X	X	X	X
6. Steady Turn, 1/2 Power, Upriver	X	X		X	X
7. Var. Turn, 1/2 Power, Downriver				X	X
8. Zig-Zag, Full Power, Downriver	X	X	X	X	X

The Stage III, Post-Trial Analysis activities are the subject of this report. Section II describes the physical characteristics of the tow used in the trials. Section III describes the geography of the trial area and the field activities undertaken to support the tow tests. Section IV describes the instrumentation, equipment, and procedures used during the trials. Section V presents the results from the four straight course runs and Section VI the results from the four steering runs. Sections VII through X describe the analysis undertaken to produce a computerized profile of tow dynamics. Sections VII describes the computer analysis required to transform tow position measurements into parametric form to portray tow behavior. Section VIII describes the rudder angle data processing and Section IX the engine measurement data processing. Section X describes the development of the waterway parameters included in the computerized data base. Appendix A gives examples of the computer processing activities described in Sections VII through X and Appendix B contains the engine measurements taken during the trials.

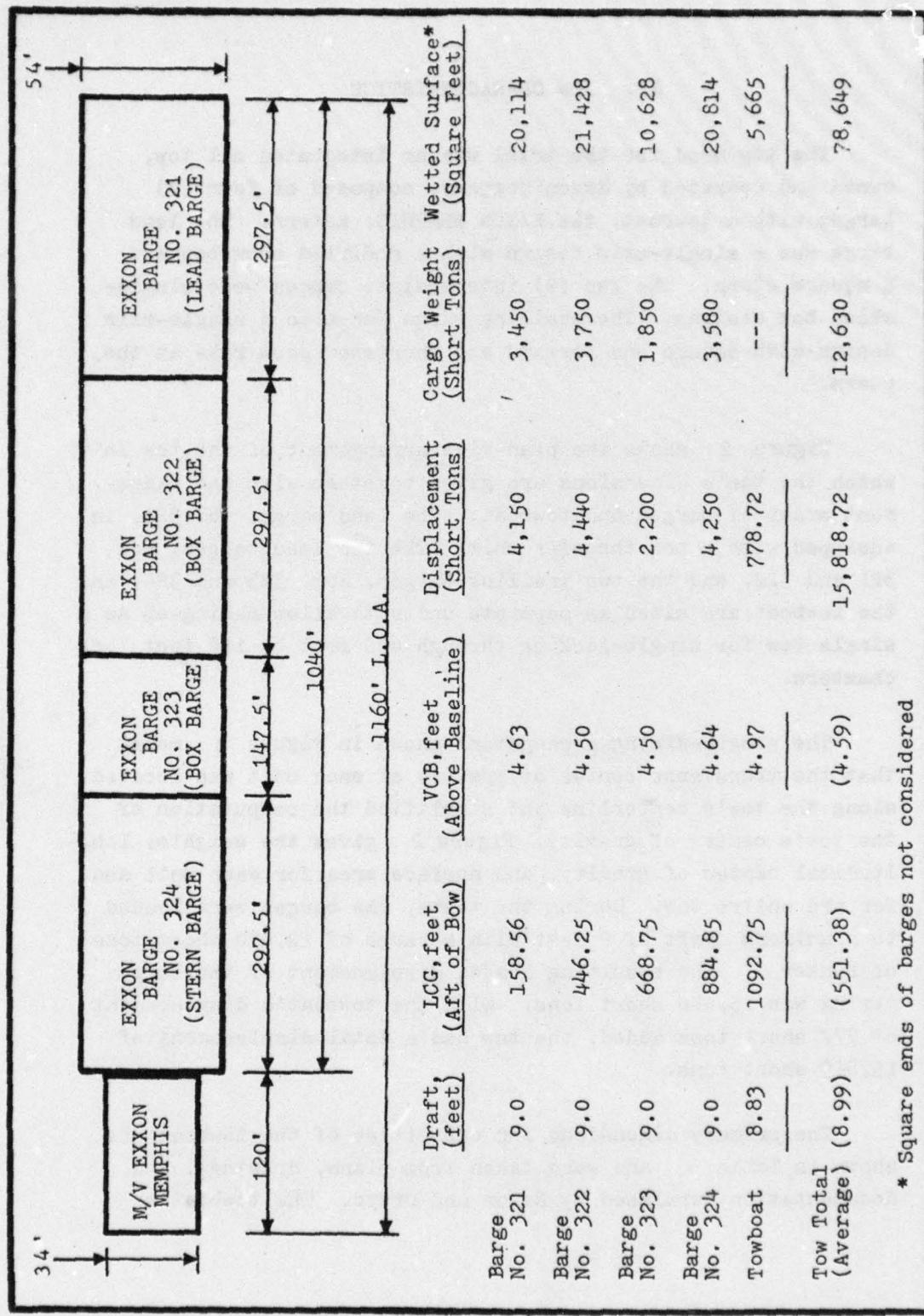
## II. TOW CHARACTERISTICS

The tow used for the trial was an integrated oil tow, owned and operated by Exxon Company, composed of four (4) barges with a towboat, the EXXON MEMPHIS, astern. The lead barge was a single-skin design with a modified scow bow and a square stern. The two (2) intermediate barges were single-skin, box designs. The trailing barge was also a single-skin design with square end forward and shortened scow rake at the stern.

Figure 2 shows the plan-view arrangement of the tow in which the tow's dimensions are given together with the placement order of barges and towboat. The lead barge, No. 321, is equipped with a bow-thruster unit. The two lead barges, Nos. 321 and 322, and the two trailing barges, Nos. 323 and 324, and the towboat are sized as separate units to allow making-up as a single tow for single-locking through 600 foot by 110 foot lock chambers.

The single-string arrangement shown in Figure 2 meant that the transverse center of gravity of each unit was located along the tow's centerline and simplified the computation of the tow's center of gravity. Figure 2 gives the weights, longitudinal center of gravity, and surface area for each unit and for the entire tow. During the tests, the barges were loaded to a uniform draft of 9 feet with a cargo of 12,630 short tons of Bunker C. The resulting loaded displacement of the barge string was 15,040 short tons. With the towboat's displacement of 779 short tons added, the tow had a total displacement of 15,819 short tons.

The primary dimensions and capacities of the towboat are shown in Table 4 and were taken from plans, drawings, and documentation furnished by Exxon and Dravo. The towboat's



\* Square ends of barges not considered

Figure 2. Tow Arrangement, Weight, and Center of Gravity Data

principal propulsion characteristics are shown in Table 5. The towboat, EXXON MEMPHIS, used in the tests is a moderate size and power towboat fitted with twin screws and Kort nozzles. Shaft horsepower is in the 3300 SHP range developed by 2 Fairbanks-Morse diesel engines. A displacement for the towboat of 779 short tons at an 8'-10" draft was maintained during the trials.

Table 4. EXXON MEMPHIS Dimensions and Capacities

Dimensions

Length, Overall	120'-0"
", Design Waterline	117'-0"
Breadth, Molded	34'-0"
Depth, Molded, Main Deck at side	10'-6"
", " , Top of Headlog	12'-0"
", " , Top of Sternlog	12'-0"
Draft, Molded, Design Waterline	8'-0"
", " , Load Waterline	9'-0"
Displacement, Molded, Fresh Water (8'-0")	662.85 S. Tons
", " , " (8'-10")	778.72 "
", " , " (9'-0")	783.13 "
Block Coefficient, Design Draft	0.6678

Tank Capacities

Fuel Oil, 8'-6" Draft	51,820 Gal.
", Max.	76,100 "
Engine Lube Oil	1,015 "
Reduction Gear Lube Oil	290 "
Hydraulic Oil	350 "
Potable Water	6,500 "
Cleaning Fluid	175 "
Air Filter Oil	175 "
Dirty Lube Oil	260 "
Main Engine F.O. Bleed	260 "
Ballast	8,000 "
Slop	4,300 "
Sewage	4,300 "

The EXXON MEMPHIS is powered by 2 10 cylinder, Fairbanks-Morse Roots Blown engines. Each engine is rated at up to 1,667 brake horsepower at 750 RPM with reduction gears providing 216 shaft RPM at that engine speed. The shafts are inboard turning at the top when the engines are moving ahead.

Figure 3 shows the rated performance curves for these engines with shaft horsepower on the vertical axis and engine and shaft RPM on the horizontal axis. The dashed line in Figure 3 shows the average horsepower developed by the port engine during the trials; the dotted line shows the average starboard engine horsepower [2].

Table 5. EXXON MEMPHIS Propulsion Data

Engine System

2 Fairbanks-Morse, 10 Cylinder  
Model 10-38D8 1/8, Roots Blown Diesels  
2 Western Reverse Reduction Gears, Model RH27

Propulsion Characteristics

Rated Shaft Horsepower	3,334 (1,667/shaft)
Number of Shafts	2
Rated Engine RPM	750
Shaft RPM @ 750 ERPM	216
Rated Towing Speed	10.2 MPH
Gear Ratio, Ahead	3.47
" " , Astern	3.62

Propeller Characteristics (Kort Nozzles)

Diameter, D	8'-6"
Mean Pitch, P	7'-6"
Pitch Ratio, P/D	0.8823
Disc Area	56.745 Sq. Ft.
Hub Diameter	1'-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Number of Blades	4

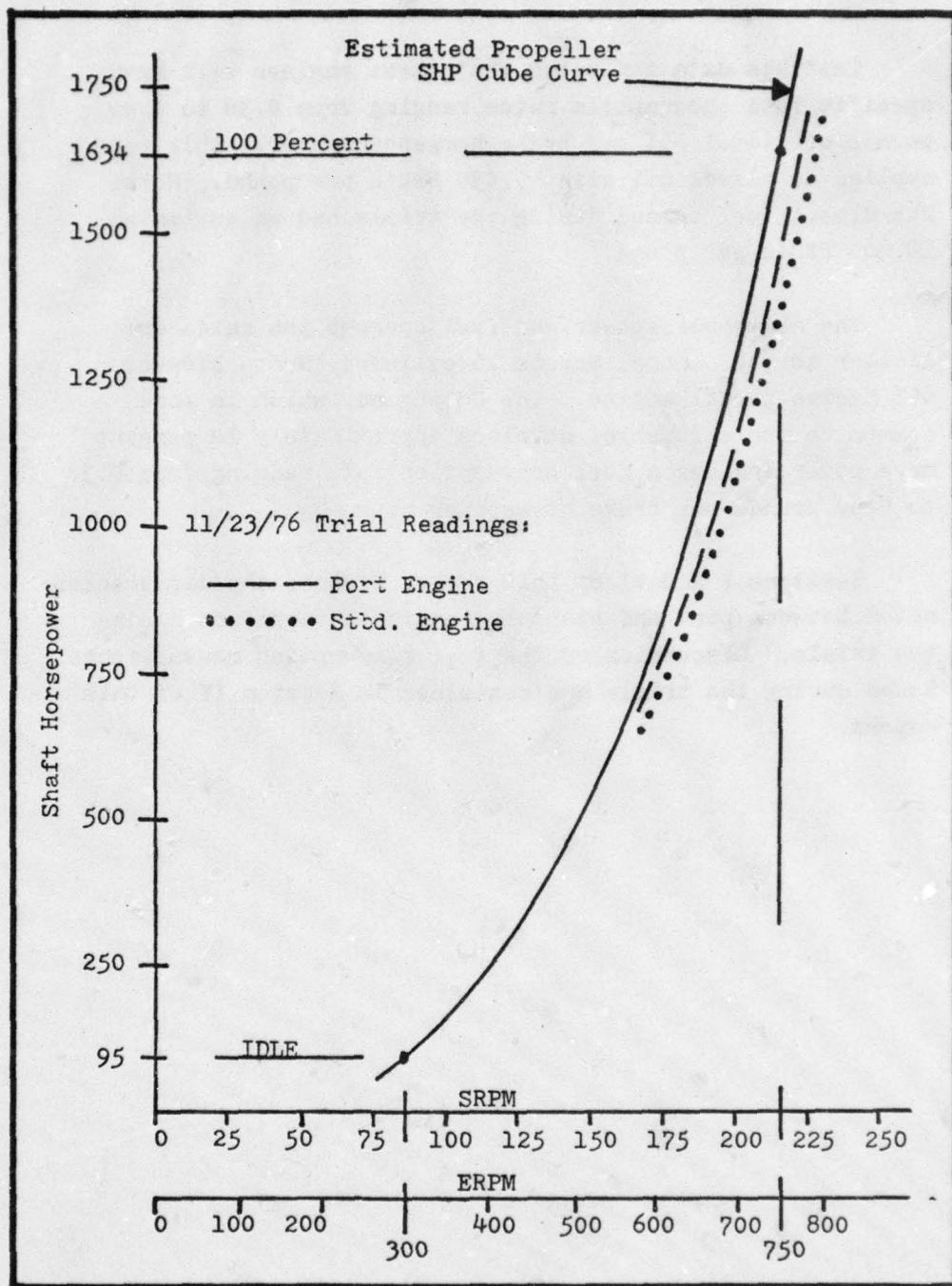


Figure 3. Engine Performance

Test bed data indicates that these engines will have specific fuel consumption rates ranging from 0.36 to 0.40 pounds of diesel oil per brake horsepower hour. This rate applies to diesel oil with 19,630 BTU's per pound. Note: The diesel fuel burned during the trials had an estimated 18,400 BTU's per pound.

The above horsepower and fuel consumption rates are similar to the General Motors 16 cylinder, Roots Blower, 645 Series diesel engine. The GM engine, which is more common on the waterways, develops approximately 10 percent more power and has a fuel consumption rate ranging from 0.38 to 0.40 pounds per brake horsepower hour [3].

Sections V and VI of this report discuss the differences noted between port and starboard engine horsepower during the trials. Discussion of the fuel consumption measurements taken during the trials are contained in Section IV of this report.

### III. TRIAL COURSE FIELD ACTIVITIES

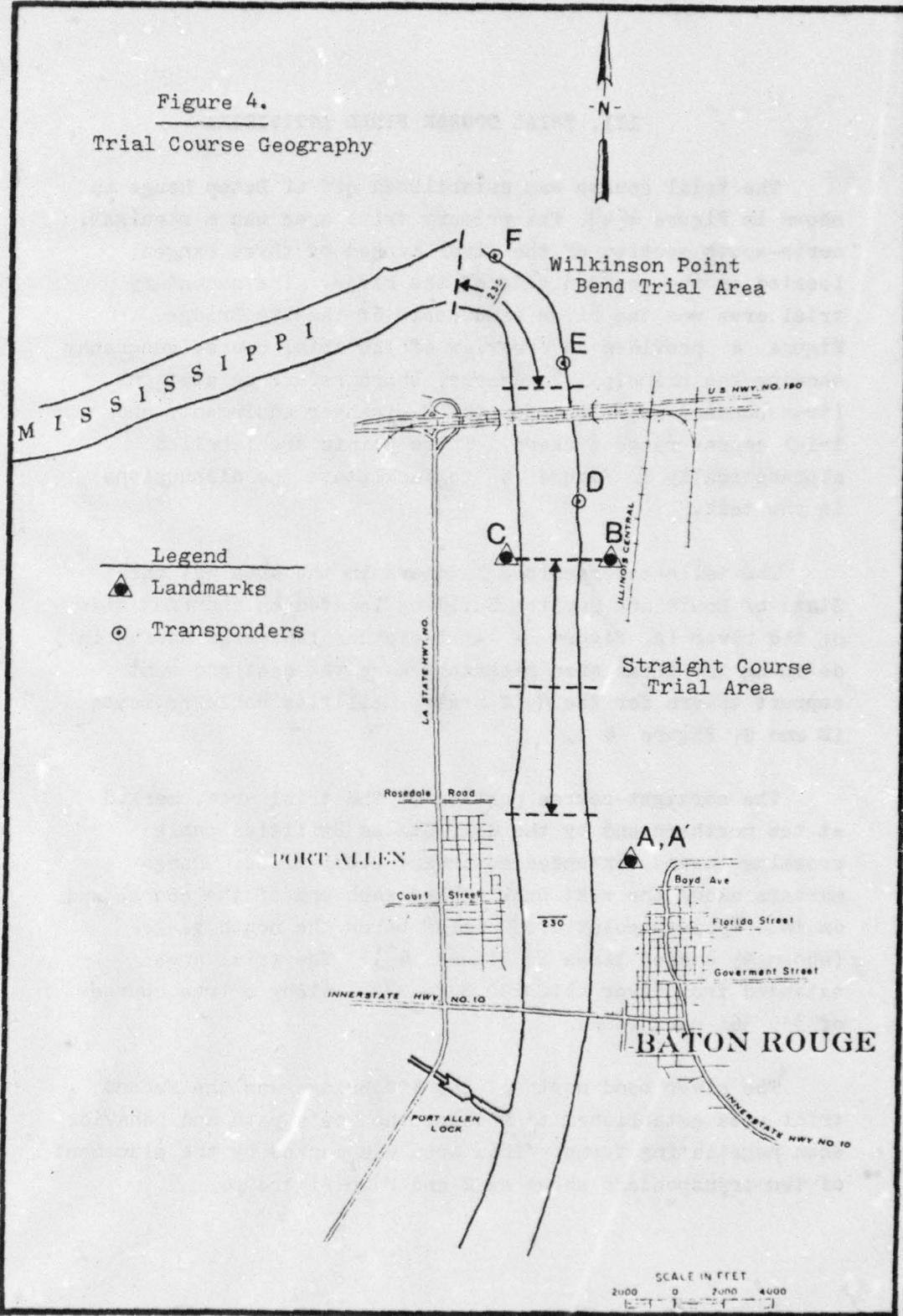
The trial course was established off of Baton Rouge as shown in Figure 4[4]. The primary trial area was a straight, north-south section of the river marked by three ranges located on the western side of the river. The secondary trial area was the river bend north of the 190 Bridge. Figure 4 provides an overview of the trial course geography showing the principal landmarks, shore reference station (transponder) locations for the Miniranger equipment, and trial course range markers. These points are labelled alphabetically in Figure 4 to facilitate the discussions in the text.

The tallest accessible landmark in the area was the State of Louisiana Capitol Building located on the east side of the river (A, Figure 4). Two other landmarks useful in defining the trial area geography were the east and west support towers for the Gulf States Utilities cable crossing (B and C, Figure 4).

The straight-course portion of the trial area, marked at the northern end by the Gulf States Utilities cable crossing towers, extended southward 2.041 miles. Range markers along the west bank marked each end of the course and an intermediate point 0.987 miles below the north range (shown by dashed lines in Figure 4). The trial area extended from river mile 230.8 to 232.8 along a true course of  $359^{\circ}56'$  northbound.

The river bend north of the 190 Bridge was the second trial area established to measure the tow's path and behavior when negotiating turns. This area was marked by the placement of two transponders shown as E and F in Figure 4.

Figure 4.  
Trial Course Geography



Both trial areas presented major physical problems. In particular, the lack of high elevations with unobstructed views of the river, the long and relatively narrow test course, and the numerous steel structures such as piers, bridges, towers, and cranes all represented serious constraints to the use of line-of-sight, shore based, distance ranging equipment. In order to meet these constraints, several compromises had to be adopted to ensure that sites chosen for the Miniranger equipment would allow the equipment to function.

The primary factors considered in placing the shore transponders were:

- 1) Each transponder needed a clear line-of-sight to the antennas on the tow.
- 2) Two transponder signals (ranges) were required at the tow's antenna to fix its position.
- 3) The 3 meter accuracy of the Miniranger system indicated that the intersecting angle between signals from two transponders should be greater than  $30^{\circ}$  and less than  $150^{\circ}$  (optimally  $90^{\circ}$ ).
- 4) Each shore transponder needed to be positioned so that the tow's omnidirectional antenna would fall without a  $75^{\circ}$  horizontal arc.
- 5) The placement of the four transponders also considered their relative security from theft. Transponder 4 was only accessible by boat while Transponders 1, 2 and 3 were placed on property where 24 hour security arrangements existed.

During the pre-trial survey activity, several photographs of the trial area were taken to assist in evaluating alternative sites for the shore transponders. These photographs,

together with Figure 4 , are used in the following text to describe problems posed by the use of the Miniranger equipment.

Early in the planning it became clear that the placement of the shore transponders would have to consider the waterway segments north and south of the 190 Bridge as two distinct trial areas due to the signal reflecting character of the bridge. Figures 5 , 6 , and 7 were photographs taken of the river segment below the 190 Bridge from the Transponder 1 site on the Capitol Building (A, Figure 4 ), counter-clockwise from north to south.

Figure 5 shows the northern portion of the straight trial course with Arrow 1 pointing toward the Exxon pier located on the east bank. Arrow 2 points toward the approximate location of the mid-course range markers on the west bank. Arrow 3 shows a tow moving upriver about 500 feet off of the east bank which was continually visible over the entire trial course. During the trials, however, the Exxon pier structure (Arrow 1) apparently reflected signals from the antenna located on the bow of the tow and caused erroneous range readings to be recorded.

Figure 6 is a photograph of the southern half of the trial course showing a clear expanse of river where no signal reflection problems were encountered. Figure 7 shows a one mile segment of the river north of the I-10 Bridge which was used as an approach and turning area during the tow trials. Arrow 1 in Figure 7 shows the dock area where the towboat was tied-up prior to the trials and where the test participants boarded the towboat to install the instrumentation prior to the trials. The ship anchored in the river (Arrow 2) shows the approximate point where the tow was accelerating for the northbound trial runs.

Figure 5.

Northern section of the straight trial course as viewed from the Capitol Building, Transponder 1 site. Arrow 1 is the Exxon pier. Arrow 2 shows a tow moving upriver.



Figure 6.

Southern section of the straight trial course as viewed from the Transponder 1 site.



Figure 7.

River section south of the straight trial course as viewed from the Transponder 1 site. Arrow 1 shows the dock where the towboat was moored prior to the trials. Arrow 2 shows the area where the tow began accelerating for the northbound runs.

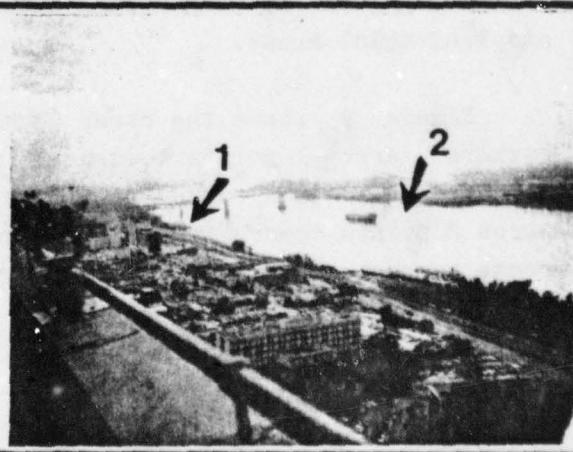


Figure 5, 6, and 7 together show the generally favorable panoramic location provided by the Capitol Building as a site for the Number 1 transponder. Placing the Number 1 transponder at this location required that the transponder accept signals from a horizontal arc greater than 75°. This constraint was overcome by stationing an individual on the Capitol Building to aim the transponder during the trials. The on-site manning requirement applied only to the Number 1 transponder. The other transponders were directionally fixed when placed on-site.

A review of geodetic maps of the area, together with the visual survey, indicated that a second transponder should be located along the east bank, close to the water, and north of the cable crossing. Such a site was found on the Allied Chemical property where it was possible to obtain bearings of the three reference landmarks--the Capitol Building and east and west Cable Crossing Towers.

Figures 8, 9, and 10 are photographs of the river taken from the Transponder 2 location--counter-clockwise, north to south. Figure 8 shows the river segment between the Number 2 transponder and the 190 Bridge. The middle span of the 190 Bridge (shown by the arrows) was the course later followed by the tow when moving between the straight course and bend trial areas.

Figure 9 shows the river segment around the north range markers. Arrow 1 points toward the west Cable Crossing Tower which was used as a survey reference point (C, in Figure 4); Arrow 2 points toward the approximate location of the north range marker.

Figure 8.

River section between Transponder 2 and 190 Bridge looking northward to the bend as viewed from Transponder 2. The arrows indicate the center span where the tow passed when moving between trial areas.



Figure 9.

River section around the north range marker on the west bank as viewed from Transponder 2. Arrow 1 shows the west Cable Crossing Tower. Arrow 2 shows the location of the north range mark.

Figure 10.

Trial course south of Transponder 2 as viewed from Transponder 2. Arrow 1 points toward the Allied Chemical dock. Arrow 2 points to the Exxon pier.

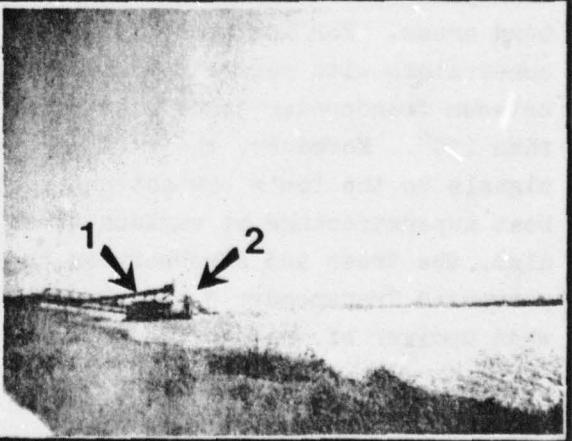


Figure 10 shows the test course south of the Number 2 transponder with the Allied Chemical bulk loading facility indicated by Arrow 1. Arrow 2 points toward the Exxon pier structure. A clear line-of-sight was established between the Number 2 transponder and the tow from I-10 Bridge north to the 190 Bridge.

The trial area north of the 190 Bridge around Wilkinson Point bend posed several problems in determining sites for the transponders. The river banks were overgrown with large trees and shrubs and there were few tall buildings or structures available to serve as elevated locations for the Number 3 and 4 transponders (E and F, Figure 4). Because of this topography, the Stauffer Chemical Dock, located approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north of the 190 Bridge was chosen for the Number 3 transponder (E, Figure 4). The Number 4 transponder (F, Figure 4) was located to provide the greatest area of signal coverage around the bend.

Figures 11 and 12 are photographs taken of the bend area from Transponder 3 on the Stauffer pier. Arrows in each figure point approximately toward Transponder 4 on the north bank. The problems encountered in placing these two transponders are typical of those to be expected in most bend areas. For instance, it was impossible to satisfy the constraints with regard to having the intersecting angle between Transponder 3 and 4 signals greater than  $30^{\circ}$  and less than  $150^{\circ}$ . Moreover, the lack of transponder elevation caused signals to the tow's bow antenna to be screened by the tow-boat superstructure at various times during bend transits. Also, the trees and shrubbery on the inside of the bend prevented Transponder 3 signals from reaching the tow antennas when upriver of the bend.

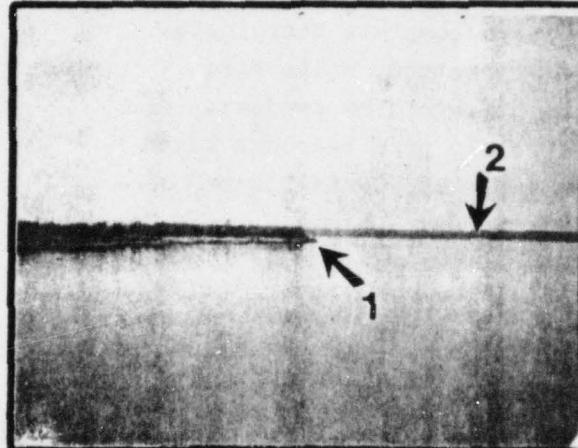
Figure 11.

Eastern section of the bend area looking north from Transponder 3. The arrow points toward the approximate location of Transponder 4.



Figure 12.

Wilkinson Point bend area as seen from Transponder 3. Arrow 1 indicates Wilkinson Point. Arrow 2 points toward the Transponder 4 site.



### 3.1 Transponder Survey Results

The pre-trial survey's major objective was to define geographic coordinates for the shore reference stations (transponders) used to obtain tow position measurements during the trials. Each transponder site was surveyed to obtain triangulation data from which the transponders's geographic position was determined.

The photographs in the preceding text indicate a number of potential landmarks along the river which could have been used to obtain cross-bearings. However, only three of the landmarks with known geographic coordinates were visible from each transponder site. These three landmarks were the State of Louisiana Capitol Building and the east and west towers of the Gulf States Utilities Cable Crossing shown in Table 6.

Field surveys such as this often use both distance and angular measuring devices to derive a complete coordinate mapping of a test area. This survey method, while more accurate, was clearly outside the scope of the project. As a result, the field survey relied solely upon bearings taken of previously surveyed landmarks whose coordinates were tabulated by the National Geodetic Survey [5].

Initially, the test program had intended to develop tow positions based upon the latitude and longitude of the transponders. However, a more appropriate geographic representation for this test program was an X,Y plane coordinate system defining a grid with Y positive north. The National Geodetic Survey publishes tables for each state to convert latitude and longitude data into earth-surface, plane coordinate data in feet [6].

Horizontal bearings of each of the three landmarks were taken from each transponder site. These bearings, together with the known distances between each landmark, provided the necessary survey data to compute the X,Y grid position of each transponder shown in Table 6 using the "three-point resection" technique [7]. Table 6 also shows the distance in feet between each of the survey points.

Table 6. Test Course Reference Points, Coordinates and Distances

<u>Landmark</u>	<u>Latitude (North)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
A . Capitol Dome	30°-27'-29.294"	90°-11'-14.186"
B . East Power Tower	30°-29'-29.294"	91°-11'-26.867"
C . West Power Tower	30°-29'-29.235"	91°-12'-09.688"
<u>Lambert Plane Coordinates</u>		
<u>Survey Points</u>	<u>X (Feet)</u>	<u>Y (Feet)</u>
A . Capitol Dome	2046021.62	651035.54
A' . #1 Transponder	2045992.47	651053.21
B . East Power Tower	2044896.07	663617.92
C . West Power Tower	2041149.49	663607.50
D . #2 Transponder	2044145.00	666148.28
E . #3 Transponder	2043521.09	671221.99
F . #4 Transponder	2040900.34	675822.29
<u>Distances</u>		
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Feet</u>
A	- A'	34.09
-	- B	12,632.62
-	- C	13,483.02
-	- D	15,228.81
-	- E	20,340.73
-	- F	25,310.28
A'	- D	15,207.70
-	- E	20,319.63
-	- F	25,287.09
B	- C	3,746.59
-	- D	2,639.47
-	- E	7,727.38
-	- F	12,841.83
C	- D	3,927.93
-	- E	7,975.27
-	- F	12,217.33
D	- E	5,111.93
-	- F	10,203.64
E	- F	5,294.44

### 3.2 Current Measurements

Current measurements were taken at two locations prior to the tow trials. The first measurements were taken south of the 190 Bridge between the bridge and the north range markers and the second in the Wilkinson Point bend area north of the 190 Bridge.

Orange floats cut from blocks of polyurethane foam (approximately 8" x 18" x 24") were attached to weights at the end of 9 foot lines to act as drags. The length of line was used to make each float respond to both surface and subsurface currents to approximate current effect on a tow with a 9 foot draft. Each float was uniquely marked so that it could be easily identified from shore.

The first set of current measurements were obtained south of the 190 Bridge using two floats. The floats were dropped south and west of the center bridge pillars and a theodolite, located at the Number 2 transponder site, was used to take bearings as the floats drifted downriver with the time, vertical angle and horizontal angle noted.

At the time the current measurements were taken, a 10-15 mph WNW wind was blowing. It was initially felt that this wind and wave pattern accounted for the eastward drift of the floats. However, a review of Corps of Engineers' furnished charts giving river depth indicated that the natural current path was probably very close to the one portrayed by the track plotted for each float and the wind impact upon current velocity was ignored.

The times and distances when plotted showed that the current averaged 2.9 feet/second for the float to the west and 2.7 feet/second for the float to the east. Because the western-most float should have had a greater velocity, this indicated measurement errors on the order of 0.2 to 0.3 feet/second. An average current of 2.8 feet/second (1.9 mph) was assumed for this segment of the river in later data processing activities.

The second set of current measurements were taken in the channel of Wilkinson Point bend from the Number 4 transponder site. Three floats were dropped upriver of Transponder 4 and sightings of each float were made as they drifted down-river around the bend.

The paths of the three floats were plotted with the northern-most float showing an average current velocity of 2.1 feet/second, the middle float 2.4 feet/second, and the southern-most float 2.1 feet/second. These three current velocities were then averaged and a current velocity of 2.2 feet/second (1.5 mph) was used as the mid-channel current velocity in later processing of the trial data.

#### IV. TRIAL MEASUREMENTS, INSTRUMENTATION, AND PROCEDURES

The measurements, instruments and procedures for the tow trials are described in this section with primary emphasis on tow position and rudder angle measurements directed by RMSA.

Horsepower and propeller RPM measurements were obtained by Dravo personnel using Maihak torsionmeter equipment [2]. The horsepower measurements were obtained from strain gauges installed on each propeller shaft aft of the reduction gears. These gauges, which provided shaft torque measurements, were calibrated prior to the trials for each shaft at the zero-load point. During the trials, torque readings for each shaft were obtained at about one minute intervals with the revolutions and time of each torque measurement noted. Measurements for each trial run were started and stopped on signal from the pilothouse. These data were compiled and analyzed by Dravo personnel after the trials. This data was furnished to RMSA for inclusion in the computerized data base and was listed in Appendix B.

Fuel consumption measurements were taken by Exxon personnel during the trials by connecting the fuel intake lines of each engine to separate barrels. The fuel in each barrel was weighed at the start and completion of each test run with the weight difference being the fuel consumed by each engine over the measured time interval. The fuel consumed divided by the total power developed by each engine over the time interval gave specific fuel consumption in pounds per brake horsepower-hour. The fuel oil used during the trials had approximately 18,400 BTU's per pound and weighed about 7 pounds per gallon.

#### 4.1 Rudder Angle Measurement

Steering activity was measured by recording only the movement of the steering rudder (flanking rudder movement was not recorded). Because the port and starboard steering rudders were mechanically connected in parallel, it was only necessary to measure the movement of one of the rudders. The rudder measurement arrangement, shown in Figure 13, recorded voltages from a potentiometer connected to the steering system.

A six-foot wire, linear potentiometer was mounted on the hydraulic ram connected to the tiller (A, Figure 13). The wire from the potentiometer was run along the centerline of the hydraulic ram in such a manner as to achieve

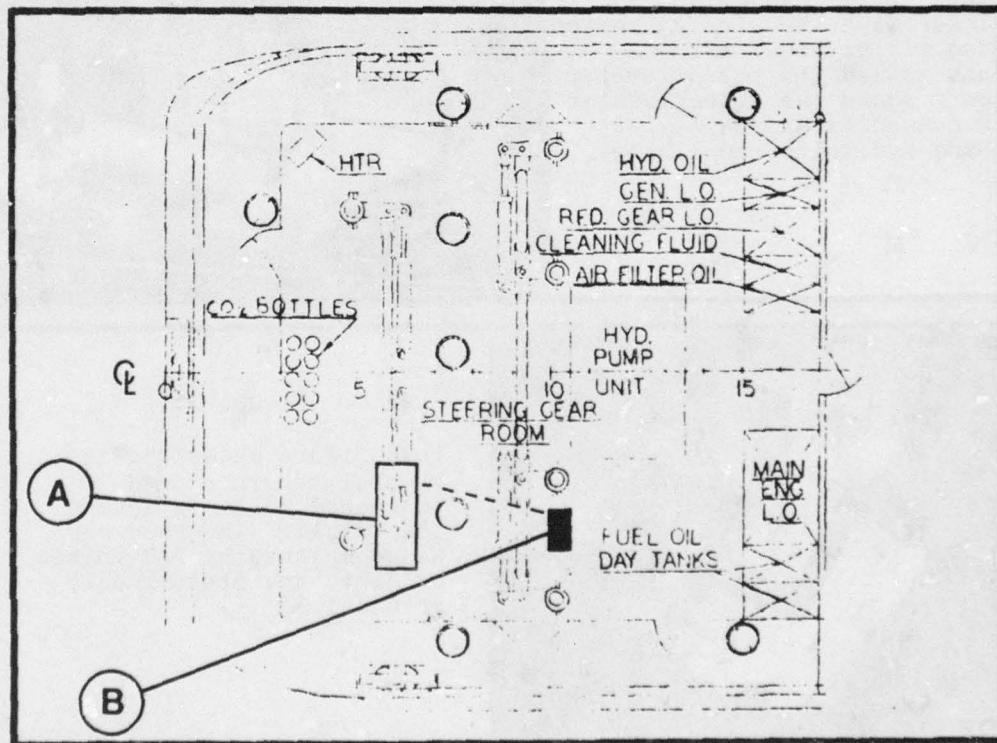


Figure 13. Plan View of Steering Engine Room

a one-to-one linear correspondence between ram extension and wire travel. The voltage source for the potentiometer was a six-volt lantern battery. Output from the potentiometer was fed to a strip-chart recorder which recorded rudder angles as voltage variations (B, Figure 13).

Figure 14 is a photograph showing the potentiometer connected rigidly to the hydraulic ram cylinder with the wire run to the tiller. Figure 15 is a photograph showing the two channel strip-chart recorder used during the trials. The photograph shows the recorder cushioned to reduce deck vibration and grounded to prevent electrical distortion.

Figure 14.

The potentiometer is shown clamped to the hydraulic ram cylinder with the wire connected to the tiller arm. Arrow 1 points toward the potentiometer. Arrow 2 shows the potentiometer wire connected at the tiller arm and hydraulic ram linkage pin.

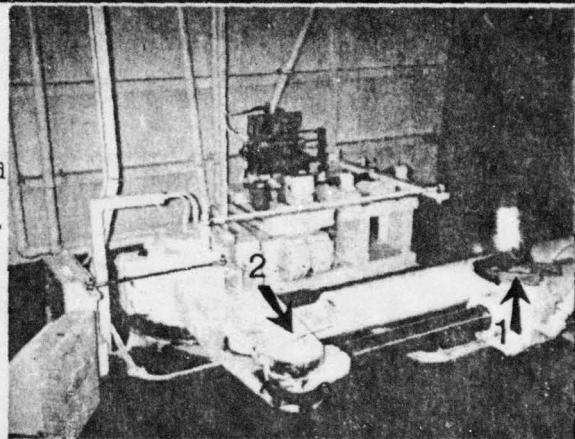
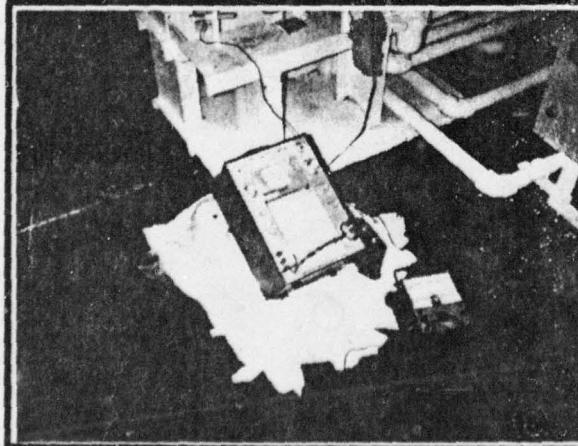


Figure 15.

This figure shows the two channel recorder used to record voltages during the trials. The recorder was cushioned by 2-3 inches of cloth and electrically grounded.



After the recorder and potentiometer were connected, the rudder was swung from amidships to hard over in each direction to calibrate the device. The calibration voltages and rudder angles were later used to develop an equation for translating voltage measurements into rudder angles. This equation is given in Section VIII along with an example of the voltage recording obtained during the trials. It is estimated that the rudder angle measurements obtained during the trials were accurate to  $\pm 0.2^\circ$ .

An interesting problem arose during the rudder angle voltage calibration activity. The pilot had difficulty bringing the rudder into an amidship alignment which indicated that the rudders were probably not amidships underway when the pilot intended them to be. If such were the case, oversteering and reduced linehaul towing efficiency would result.

As a result of the amidship alignment difficulty observed during the steering system calibration, Exxon directed that centerline stops be installed on their towboats. The need for such a device was substantiated after the trials by the relatively frequent occurrence of small port and starboard rudder angles when it was likely that the pilot actually intended the rudder to be amidships.

#### 4.2 Tow Position Measurement

Tow positions along the waterway were recorded by using two Motorola Miniranger II systems [1]. Each Miniranger system provided fixes by measuring the range in meters between two electronic reference stations (transponders) located ashore and an omnidirectional antenna-receiver unit located on the vehicle. The receivers provided updated range measurements at user selectable time intervals with an accuracy of  $\pm 3$  meters (one standard deviation) when the signals formed an angle greater than  $30^\circ$  and

less than  $150^{\circ}$ . A digital printer was attached to the receiver to record time and distances.

Because each antenna-receiver-printer unit recorded its position relative to two known transponder locations, two units on the tow provide simultaneous positions which define the tow's attitude in the waterway. The plan view of the tow shown in Figure 16 gives the separation between the pilothouse antenna (P) and bow antenna (B). This large separation distance reduces the impact of position measurement errors on tow attitude computations. Figure 16 also shows the Miniranger antenna locations in relation to the center of gravity (CG) along the centerline. Both antennas are on the port side of the tow's centerline and are separated by 1,038 feet.

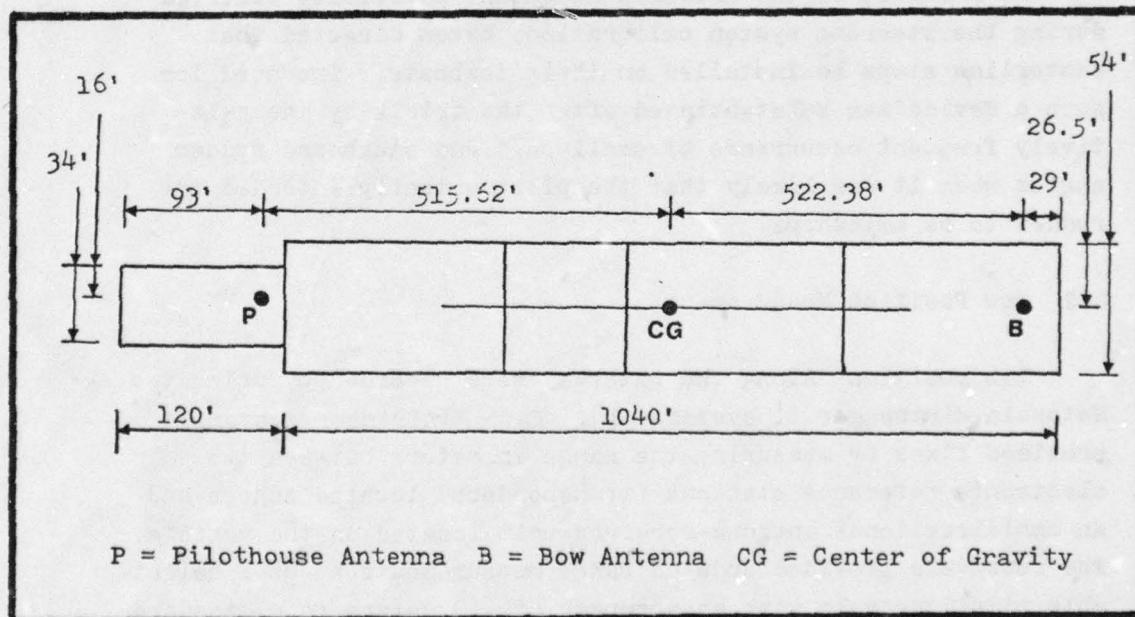


Figure 16. Miniranger Antenna and Center of Gravity Relationships

Figure 17 is a side view of the towboat showing the location of the antenna (A) and receiver units (B). The antenna is shown suspended from a line between radar and light masts and connected to the receiver-printer inside the pilothouse. Locating the antenna in this fashion placed the unit below the radar antenna and relatively clear of adjacent structure.

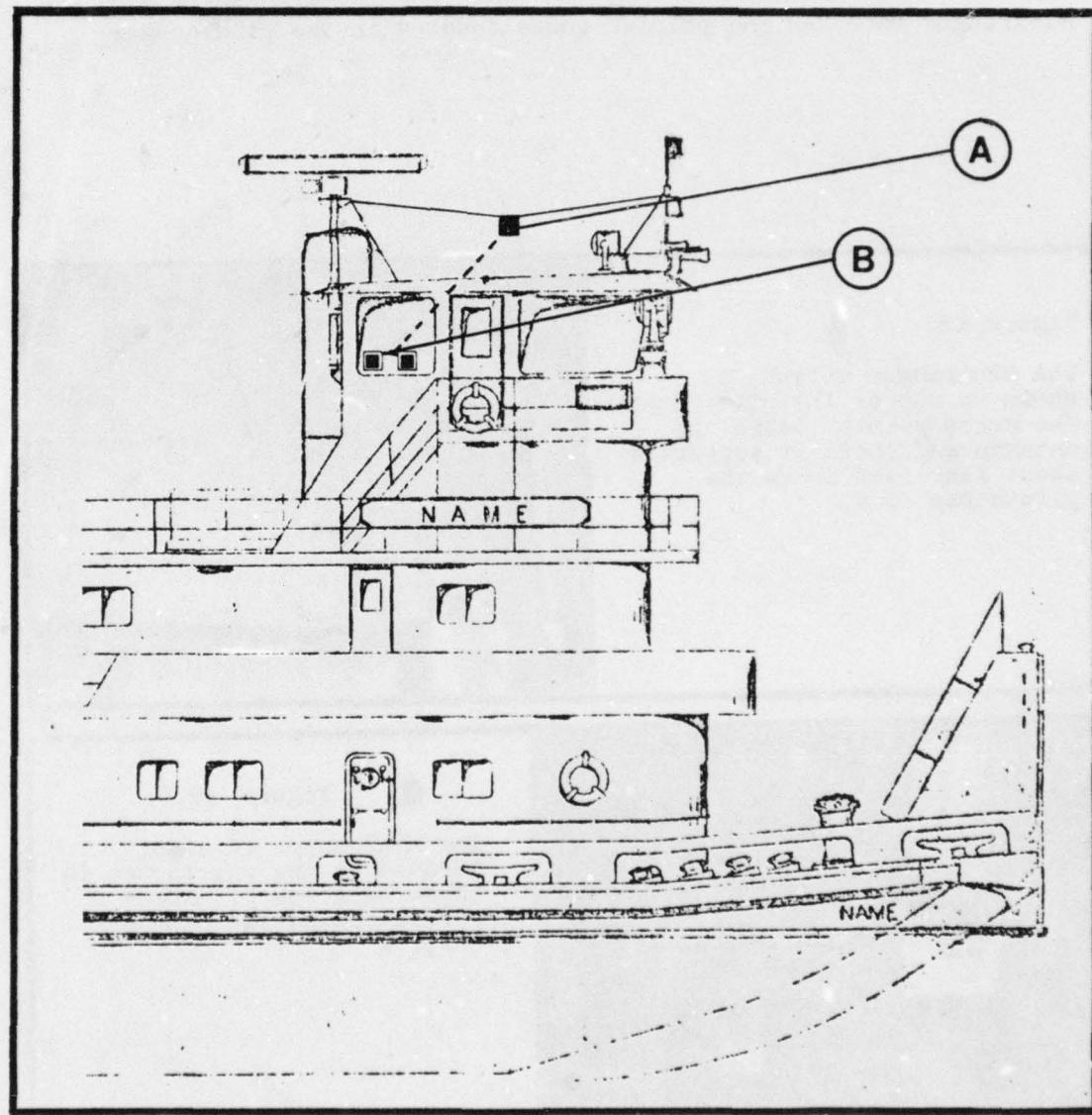


Figure 17. Miniranger Equipment Location on Towboat

Figure 18 is a photograph taken of the Miniranger antenna on top of the pilothouse looking forward on the tow. The arrow in the photograph indicates the antenna location approximately four feet above the deck. Figure 19 is a photograph showing the Miniranger receiver and printer units located in the pilothouse.

Figure 18.

The Miniranger antenna is shown on top of the pilothouse. The arrow points toward the antenna and shows it supported about four feet above the pilothouse roof.

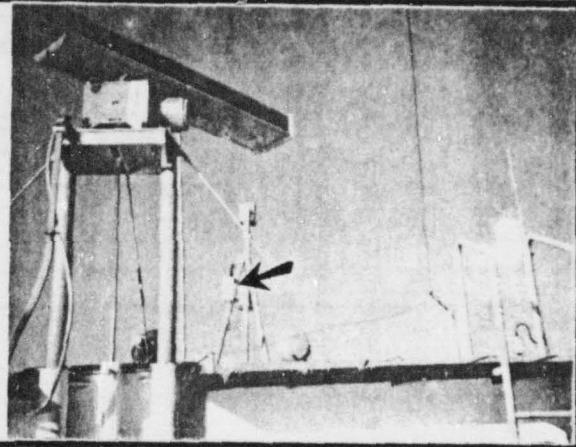
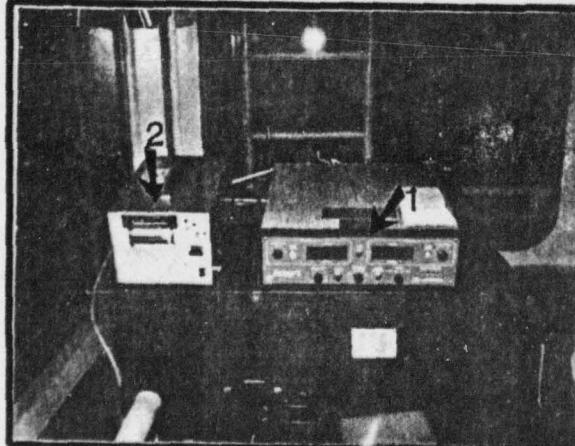


Figure 19.

The Miniranger receiver located in the pilothouse is shown by Arrow 1. Arrow 2 points toward the printer unit.



The Miniranger unit on the lead barge was located as shown in Figure 20. The antenna, shown as A, was located on top of the bow thruster house to be free of surrounding structure. The receiver and printer, shown as B, could not be placed inside and were located on wooden grating aft of an above-deck oil tank to give as much shelter as possible. Because of their exposed position, however, data was recorded less frequently to avoid the possibility of having to replace the paper in the printer unit while underway.

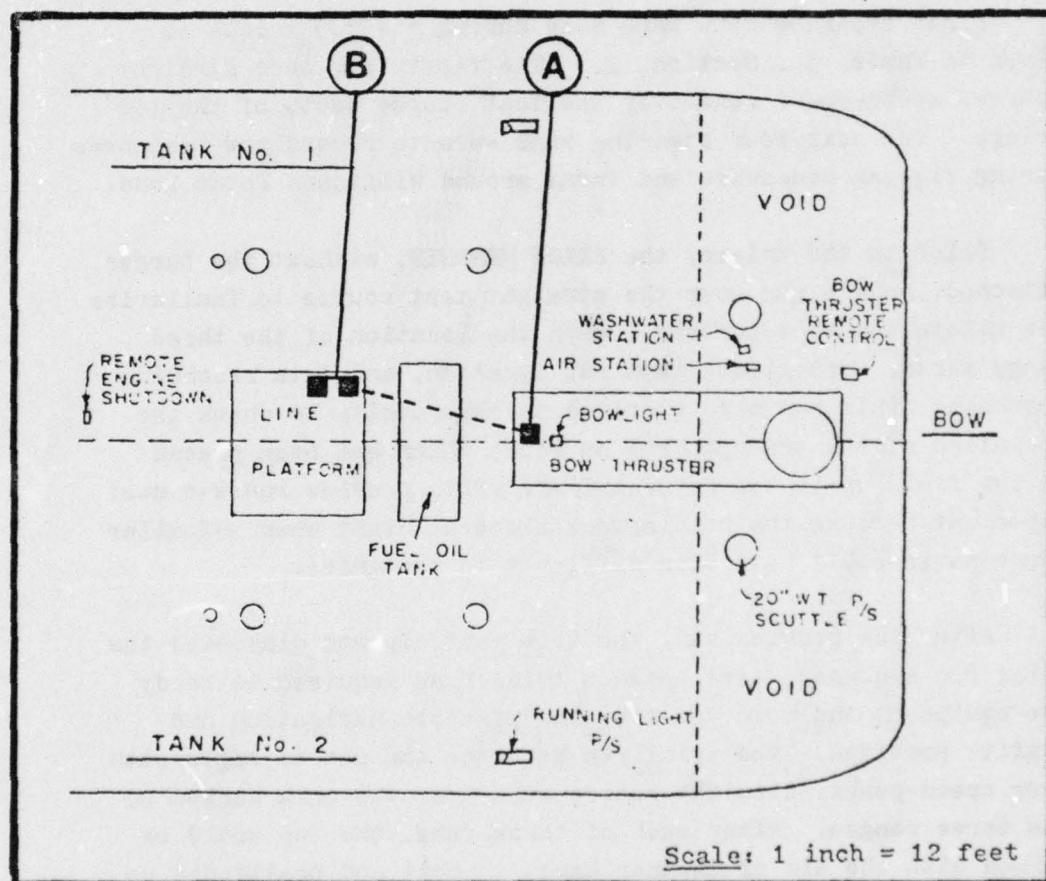


Figure 20. Plan View of Miniranger Equipment on Lead Barge

Tow position measurements were recorded at 1 second intervals by the pilothouse unit and at 2 - 4 second intervals by the bow unit with examples of these data given in Table 17 , Section 7.1. Prior to the trials, the clock in the pilothouse receiver was set to local Baton Rouge time. The time maintained by the pilothouse unit was used as the base time during the trials and the rudder angle recorder and bow Miniranger were both set to the time given by the pilothouse Miniranger unit.

#### 4.3 Trial Procedures

Eight separate runs were made during the tow trials as given in Table 3 , Section I. The first four were straight course, speed-power runs over the test course south of the 190 Bridge. The next four steering runs were to record tow responses during zig-zag maneuvers and turns around Wilkinson Point bend.

Prior to the trials, the EXXON MEMPHIS, without the barges attached, made a run over the straight test course to familiarize the pilots and test personnel with the location of the three range marks, approximate test run duration, and data recording sequence. This run also provided an opportunity to check the operation of the transponders on shore which had been placed in the field up to two days earlier. This preview run was most important because the trials took place at night when unfamiliar shore marks would have been difficult to recognize.

After the preview run, the test participants discussed the trial run sequence, time between trial runs required to ready the equipment and turn the tow, and possible navigation and traffic problems. The trial run sequence was set to begin with four speed-power, straight course runs over the area marked by the three ranges. After each of these runs, the tow would be turned with the aid of another Exxon towboat and positioned so

that there was ample distance to reach a constant speed during the approach to the first range mark.

Following the fourth (downriver) straight course run, the steering trials would begin with a full-power, zig-zag run upriver with the first rudder deflection occurring when abeam the south range. The tow would then continue upriver for the second steering test, a constant rudder angle turn at half-power around the bend. After the tow was turned the third steering run would be a downriver half-power run negotiating the bend. The tow would continue downriver for the fourth steering run, a full-power, zig-zag test with the first rudder deflection occurring when abeam the north range mark. Each of the four steering runs were made contingent upon having favorable traffic and maneuvering conditions.

Trial activities were directed from the pilothouse by M. Bennett of Exxon who worked with the pilot in coordinating the tow movements for each run and with A. Olson in obtaining fuel measurements. I. Douthwaite of Dravo, stationed in the pilothouse, directed and timed the power and RPM measurements obtained by Messrs. Dilcher and Dagnall in the engine room. R. Schulz of RMSA, also stationed in the pilothouse, operated the Miniranger and rudder angle recorders on the towboat. B. Schulz of RMSA operated the Miniranger unit on the bow of the tow. The telephone and intercom systems on the tow were used to maintain communication between the pilothouse, engine-room, and bow.

## V. STRAIGHT COURSE TRIAL RESULTS

This section describes the first four runs over the straight course shown in Figure 4, Section III, to obtain speed, power, and fuel consumption data. Run 1 and 2 were conducted at full power, Run 3 at 75 percent power, and Run 4 at 50 percent power, with the time abeam the north, south and mid-course range marks recorded.

Results from each of the four test runs are discussed separately and include observations from the Dravo report [2] as well as summary statistics compiled from the computerized trial data. The computer processing activities are discussed in Sections VII through X with examples of the computerized data base given in Appendix A.

Tow performance for each test run is shown separately for each leg of the test course (including the approach leg) and then combined to show average performance in the tables in this Section.

Figures showing the tow's track are plotted from smoothed position data recorded by the Miniranger equipment with the ranges marking the measured course indicated by dashed lines. The test course segment between the south and mid-course range is referred to as the "south leg"; the segment between the mid-course and north range as the "north leg".

The distance between the north and south ranges was given as 2.041 miles (10776.5 feet). However, Miniranger position measurements obtained when the tow was abeam these ranges indicated that the course length varied depending upon its distance from the west bank. The actual course length was probably 100-150 feet less than 10,776.5 feet indicated.

### 5.1 Test Run 1 - Full Power, Upriver

Figure 21 shows the tow's path during Run 1 and Table 7 gives its performance over each leg of the course. After the approach leg, the tow had reached a speed of 11.4 mph through the water when it entered the south leg of the test course, 11.9 mph at the start of the north leg, and 11.7 mph at the end of the course. The speed reduction over the north leg was apparently due to the decrease in average water depth from 52.0 to 32.3 feet.

The tow's average speed shown in Table 7 was 11.66 mph through the water over an actual distance of 10,686.7 feet (2.024 miles). The average course followed by the tow was  $357.97^\circ$  true while its average heading was  $359.09^\circ$  due to its  $1.12^\circ$  drift angle. Table 7 shows that the average rudder angle was  $2.0^\circ$  to port due to the fact that the port engine supplied 15 percent more power than the starboard engine over the course.

Both the average rudder and drift angles were greater over the south leg than the north leg. This was surprising since the tow was much closer to the west bank over the north leg which should have caused an increase in drift and an increase port rudder to compensate for the bank and uneven power effects. Table 7 shows that the pilot apparently negated these factors by letting the tow assume a slightly more northerly course.

Drift angle extremes shown in Table 7 were greater in the north leg than the south leg due to the shallower water and proximity of the west bank. Maximum yaw rates of  $-0.586^\circ/\text{second}$  in the south leg and  $0.411^\circ/\text{second}$  in the north leg were observed.

Position of Pilothouse Antenna Plotted at 30 Second Intervals

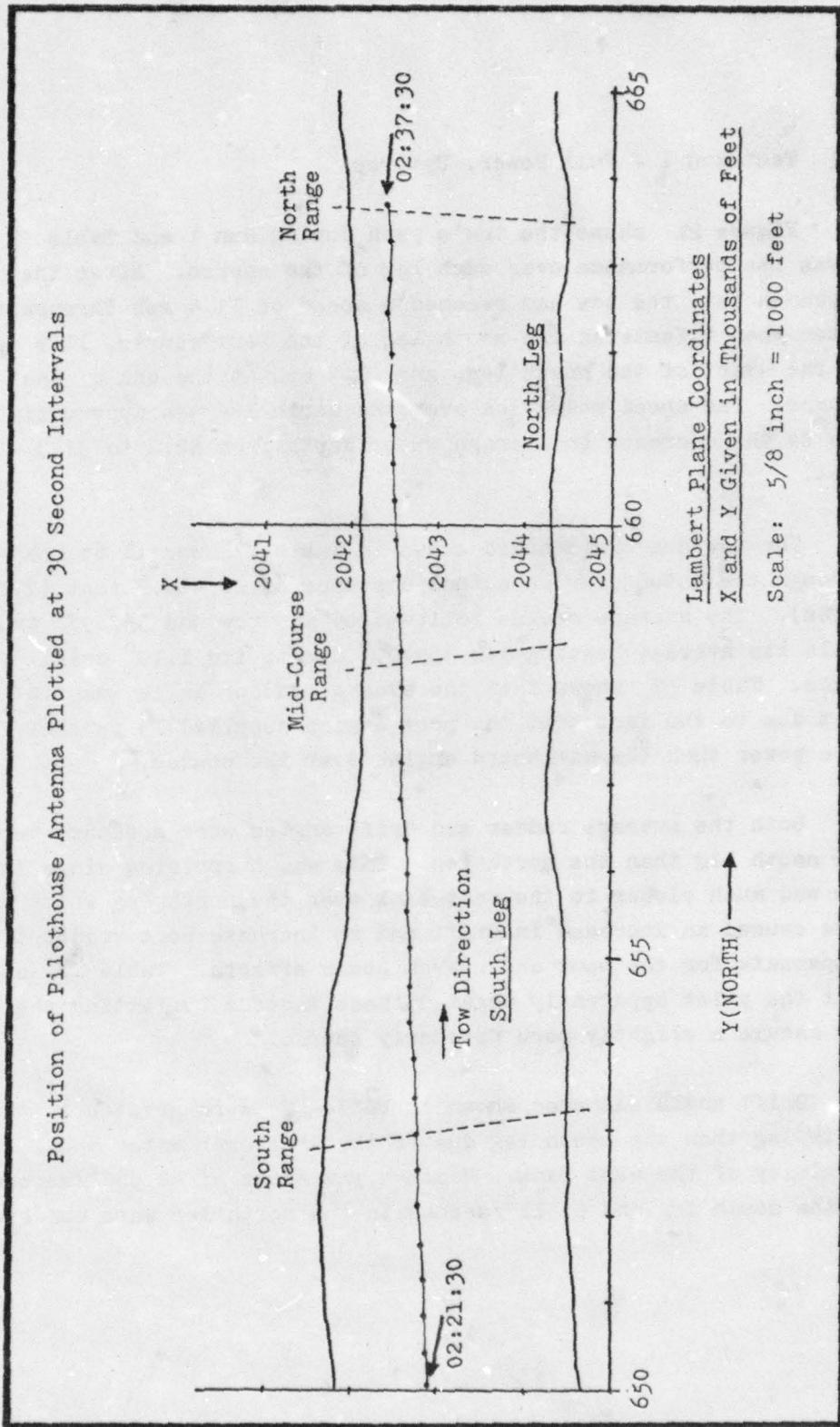


Figure 21. Path of Tow - TEST RUN 1-FULL POWER, UPRIVER

Table 7. Test Run 1 Performance Data  
(Full Power, Upriver)

Performance Variable	Approach	Test Course			Exxon,* Dravo Data
		South Leg	North Leg	Both Legs	
Time, seconds	348	382	363	745	745.5
Actual Distance, feet	4642.4	5473.8	5212.9	10686.7	10776.5
True Course, degrees	357.46	357.86	358.08	357.97	---
Ave. speed over ground, mph	9.09	9.77	9.79	9.78	9.86
" " " " , fps	13.34	14.33	14.36	14.34	14.47
Ave. speed thru water, mph	11.21	11.63	11.70	11.66	11.61
" " " " , fps	16.21	17.06	17.15	17.10	17.03
Shaft horsepower, stbd.	1514.4	1463.1	1460.0	1461.6	1462.2
" " " , port	1752.4	1679.2	1685.1	1682.1	1680.7
" " " , both	3266.8	3142.3	3145.1	3143.7	3142.9
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)					
, minimum	-0.8	-3.7	-4.9	-4.9	---
, maximum	5.3	9.0	7.8	9.0	---
, average	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.0	---
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)					
, minimum	-0.150	-0.586	-0.453	-0.586	---
, maximum	0.152	0.299	0.411	0.411	---
, average	-0.004	0.002	-0.001	0.001	---
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)					
, minimum	-5.44	-8.25	-11.87	-11.87	---
, maximum	6.90	13.96	16.24	16.24	---
, average	1.10	1.38	0.84	1.12	---
Fuel Consumption rate (Pounds/BHP-hour)	---	---	---	0.359	0.358
Water depth, feet					
, minimum	30.0	39.2	22.6	22.6	---
, maximum	41.8	66.7	51.0	66.7	---
, average	33.6	52.0	32.3	42.4	---

\*Data extrapolated from Reference 2 which gave the current effect as 1.75 mph.

## 5.2 Test Run 2 - Full Power, Downriver

Figure 22 shows the tow's path during Run 2 and Table 8 lists the principal performance data obtained from the run. Run 2 had a relatively short approach and had only reached a speed of 8.7 mph through the water when it entered the north leg of the test course. The tow's speed was 11.2 mph through the water at the mid-course range and 10.8 mph at the end of the run. A maximum speed of 11.9 mph through the water was obtained shortly before the pilothouse was abeam the south range.

The tow had a maximum drift angle of  $-11.89^\circ$  a few seconds after entering the north leg of the course and was undoubtedly due to its proximity to the west bank as shown in Figure 22. The average rudder angle over the north leg was  $-0.1^\circ$  (approximately amidships) with the effect of the river bank to starboard apparently offsetting the 13 percent greater horsepower delivered to the port propeller.

Table 8 shows that the tow followed a course of  $177.01^\circ$  over the north leg and a more southerly course of  $178.98^\circ$  over the south leg. The lessening influence of the river bank to starboard in the south leg and the  $0.9^\circ$  port rudder angle were not sufficient to compensate for the power imbalance and maintain the tow on the  $177.01^\circ$  course followed in the north leg. If the  $177.01^\circ$  course followed in the north leg had been maintained over the south leg, a more negative drift angle than  $-1.62^\circ$  would have resulted.

Table 8 shows that the maximum yaw rates were moderate due to the relatively small rudder deflections used by the pilot with a maximum rudder angle of  $7.6^\circ$  obtained during the test.

Figure 22 shows the tow's deceleration path plotted after passing the south range mark when the engines were reversed and

### Position of Pilothouse Antenna Plotted at 30 Second Intervals

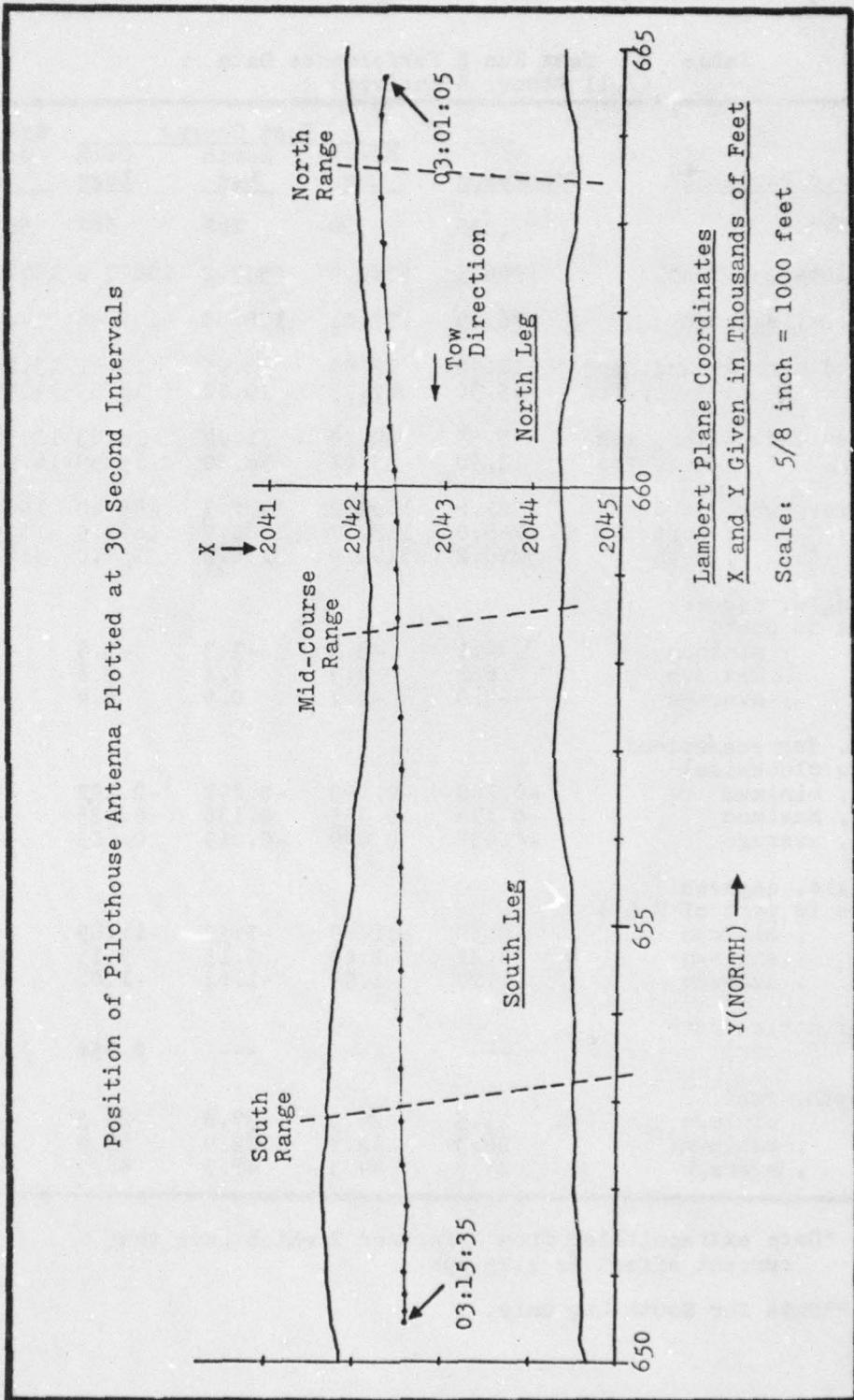


Figure 22. Path of tow - TEST RUN 2-FULL POWER, DOWNRIVER

Table 8 Test Run 2 Performance Data  
(Full Power, Downriver)

Performance Variable	Approach	Test Course			Exxon,* Dravo Data
		North Leg	South Leg	Both Legs	
Time, seconds		59	300	282	582 583.0
Actual distance, feet		906.5	5320.0	5357.2	10677.2 10776.5
True Course, degrees		176.03	177.01	178.98	177.96 ---
Ave. speed over ground, mph		10.46	12.09	12.95	12.51 13.29**
" " " , fps		15.36	17.73	19.00	18.35 19.49**
Ave. speed thru water, mph		8.53	10.24	11.04	10.63 11.54**
" " " , fps		12.50	15.01	16.20	15.59 16.93**
Shaft horsepower, stbd.		1521.2	1492.2	1477.3	1485.0 1486.7
" " , port		1758.0	1682.7	1660.7	1672.0 1675.8
" " , both		3279.2	3174.9	3138.0	3157.0 3162.5
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)					
, minimum		-4.1	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3 ---
, maximum		6.1	2.9	7.6	7.6 ---
, average		-0.9	-0.1	0.9	0.4 ---
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)					
, minimum		-0.229	-0.193	-0.297	-0.297 ---
, maximum		0.114	0.325	0.136	0.325 ---
, average		-0.038	0.009	-0.019	0.005 ---
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)					
, minimum		-6.59	-11.89	-7.57	-11.89 ---
, maximum		4.21	2.60	5.15	5.15 ---
, average		-1.79	-1.99	-1.62	-1.81 ---
Fuel consumption rate (Pounds/BHP-hour)		---	---	---	0.356 0.355
Water depth, feet					
, minimum		25.5	26.3	37.8	26.3 ---
, maximum		26.3	62.7	62.9	62.9 ---
, average		25.7	44.3	48.7	46.4 ---

\*Data extrapolated from Reference 2 which gave the current effect as 1.75 mph.

\*\*Data for South Leg only.

the tow slowed at close to its maximum deceleration rate. When the engines were first reversed, the tow had a velocity of 11.1 mph through the water and 13.1 mph over the ground. While stopping, the tow covered a distance of 2550 feet in 227 seconds before its speed was reduced to 1.0 mph through the water and 2.8 mph over the ground. Although the tow's deceleration path was straight, its drift angle went from close to zero when the engines were first reversed to  $-14.8^\circ$  at the end of 227 seconds. This large drift angle was almost certainly caused by the port and starboard power imbalance. Perhaps of greatest importance, the data indicate that a tow of this size (1160' x 54') could require a 300 foot wide channel in order to perform a crash stop safely.

While simplifications regarding tow behavior are often misleading, comparing the tow's behavior at full power over the south leg of the course in Runs 1 and 2 offer insight into the effect of the port and starboard power imbalance. In Run 1, the tow's average drift angle was  $1.38^\circ$  and its average rudder angle was  $2.2^\circ$ ; in Run 2, the drift angle was  $-1.62^\circ$  and rudder angle was  $0.9^\circ$ . Extrapolating this data and excluding upstream and downstream current effects, the 13-15 percent greater power delivered by the port engine developed a turning moment which required  $1.6^\circ$  to control.

### 5.3 Test Run 3 - 3/4 Power, Upriver

Figure 23 shows the path of the tow during Run 3 and Table 9 lists the Run 3 performance data. After the approach leg, the tow was travelling at 10.48 mph through the water when abeam the south range, 10.52 mph when abeam the mid-course range, and 10.67 mph at the end of the course. Table 9 shows that the tow's average speed was 10.69 mph through the water, its course was  $358.51^\circ$ , and distance travelled was 10696.4 feet (2.023 miles).

Position of Pilothouse Antenna Plotted at 30 Second Intervals

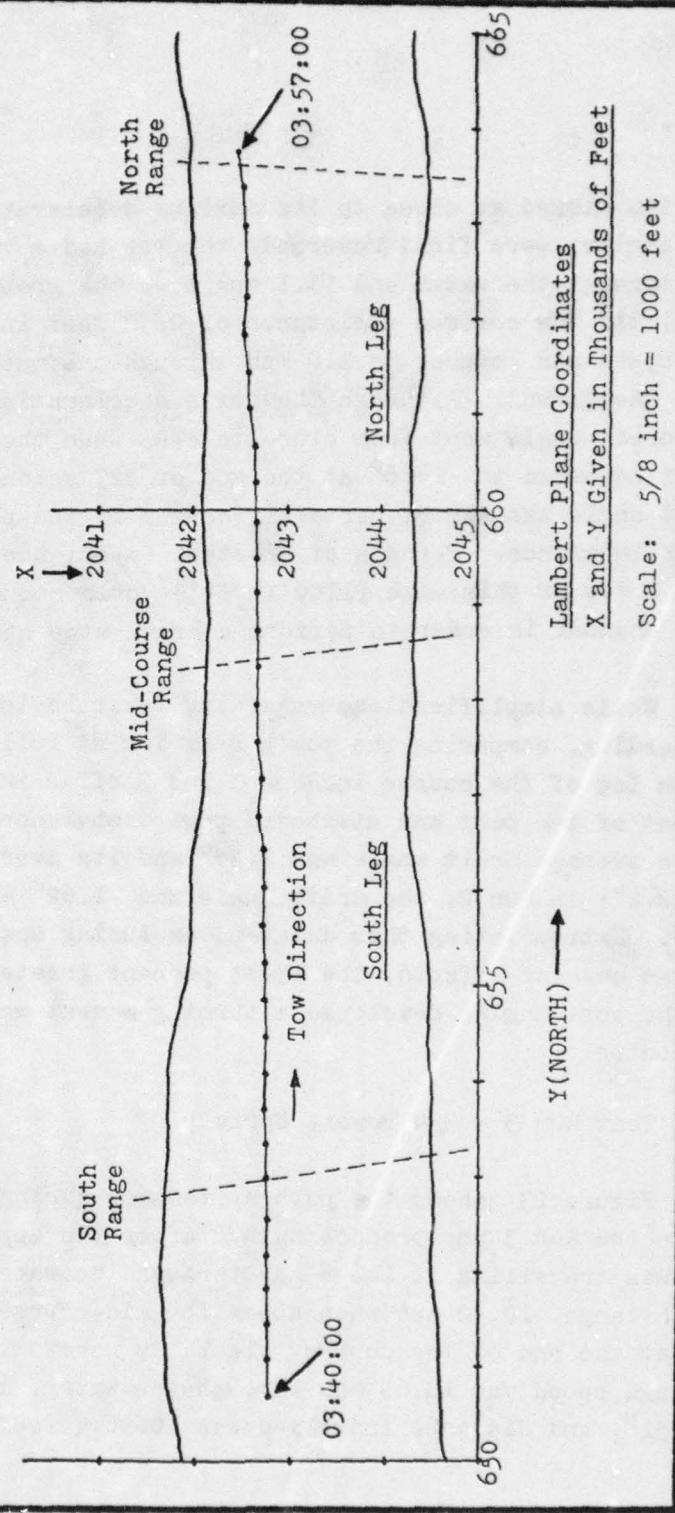


Figure 23. Path of Tow - TEST RUN 3, 3/4 POWER, UPRIVER

Table 9. Test Run 3 Performance Data  
(3/4 Power, Upriver)

Performance Variable	Approach	Test Course			Exxon,* Dravo Data
		South Leg	North Leg	Both Legs	
Time, seconds	171	425	403	828	829.0
Actual distance, feet	2137.8	5477.8	5218.6	10696.4	10776.5
True course, degrees	359.53	359.33	357.64	358.51	---
Ave. speed over ground, mph	8.52	8.79	8.83	8.81	8.87
" " " , fps	12.50	12.89	12.95	12.92	13.01
Ave. speed thru water, mph	10.49	10.66	10.73	10.69	10.62
" " " , fps	15.38	15.63	15.74	15.68	15.58
Shaft horsepower, stbd.	1068.4	1078.3	1077.1	1077.7	1077.0
" " ; port	1193.3	1213.5	1233.9	1223.4	1224.0
" " ; both	2261.7	2291.8	2311.0	2301.1	2301.0
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)					
, minimum	-1.2	-2.9	-7.0	-7.0	---
, maximum	5.7	6.1	18.7	18.7	---
, average	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.9	---
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)					
, minimum	-0.133	-0.452	-0.775	-0.775	---
, maximum	0.103	0.300	0.612	0.612	---
, average	-0.007	0.003	-0.009	-0.003	---
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)					
, minimum	-4.82	-5.24	-22.18	-22.18	---
, maximum	6.61	13.15	9.96	13.15	---
, average	0.77	1.32	0.80	1.07	---
Fuel consumption rate (Pounds/BHP-hour)	---	---	---	0.358	0.358
Water depth, feet					
, minimum	36.2	35.8	24.0	24.0	---
, maximum	38.0	68.0	45.4	68.0	---
, average	37.5	50.4	31.2	41.1	---

\*Data extrapolated from Reference 2 which gave the current effect as 1.75 mph.

Figure 23 shows the tow to be further off the west bank in the north leg than in Runs 1 and 2 which probably accounted for the smaller average drift angle of  $1.07^\circ$  and rudder angle of  $1.9^\circ$ . Maximum drift angles of  $-22.18^\circ$  and  $13.15^\circ$  and rudder angles of  $-7.0^\circ$  and  $18.7^\circ$  were obtained. The maximum port rudder angle ( $18.7^\circ$ ) and starboard drift angle ( $-22.18^\circ$ ) both occurred in the north leg when the turning moment induced by the 13-15 percent greater power supplied by the port engine apparently coupled with the river bank on the port side to produce these extremes.

The maximum yaw rates of  $-0.775^\circ$  and  $0.612^\circ/\text{second}$  shown in Table 9 were larger than those obtained in Runs 1 and 2. Maximum yaw rates obtained in both of the two upriver tests, Runs 1 and 3, show that yaw rates (negative) were greater to port than to starboard. Run 3 maximum yaw rates were 30-50 percent greater than those obtained in Run 1 when the tow was at full power.

#### 5.4 Test Run 4 - $\frac{1}{2}$ Power, Downriver

Figure 24 shows the tow's path during Run 4 and Table 10 lists the principal performance data obtained from the run. As with Run 2, the approach to the course was too short to allow the tow to reach a constant speed. When the tow entered the north leg it was travelling at 7.6 mph through the water, 8.3 mph when abeam the mid-course mark, and 8.6 mph at the end of the course. Table 10 shows that the tow covered a distance of 10,700.1 feet (2.027 miles) at an average speed of 8.11 mph through the water. The average drift angle over the course was  $-2.24^\circ$  with maximum values of  $-15.13^\circ$  and  $10.46^\circ$ .

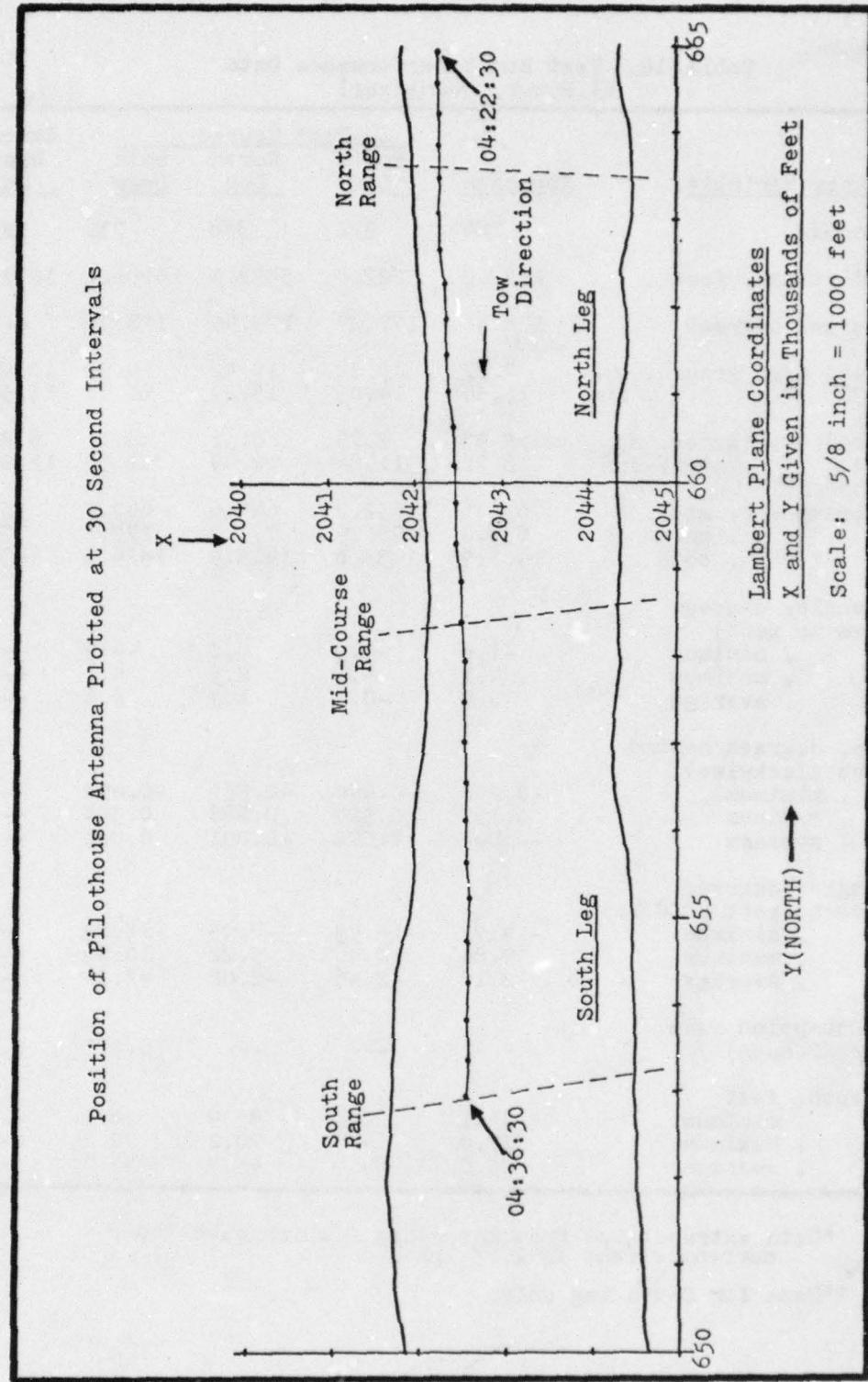


Figure 24. Path of Tow - TEST RUN 4,  $\frac{1}{2}$  POWER, DOWNRIVER

Table 10. Test Run 4 Performance Data  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  Power, Downriver)

Performance Variable	Approach	Test Course			Exxon,* Dravo Data
		South Leg	North Leg	Both Legs	
Time, seconds	184	372	358	730	729.5
Actual distance, feet	2122.8	5227.8	5472.3	10700.1	10776.5
True course, degrees	178.40	177.27	179.49	178.36	---
Ave. speed over ground, mph	7.87	9.58	10.42	9.99	10.61**
" " " , fps	11.54	14.05	15.29	14.66	15.56**
Ave. speed over water, mph	5.93	7.73	8.51	8.11	8.86**
" " " , fps	8.70	11.34	12.49	11.90	12.99**
Shaft horsepower, stbd.	633.5	652.7	642.6	647.7	652.7
" " , port	830.4	780.9	773.3	777.2	778.1
" " , both	1463.9	1433.6	1415.9	1424.9	1430.8
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)					
, minimum	-1.6	-4.9	0.0	-4.9	---
, maximum	4.1	4.1	2.5	4.1	---
, average	0.8	-0.1	1.3	0.6	---
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)					
, minimum	-0.200	-0.490	-0.251	-0.490	---
, maximum	0.157	0.504	0.288	0.504	---
, average	-0.008	0.002	-0.001	0.001	---
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)					
, minimum	-14.72	-15.73	-8.95	-15.73	---
, maximum	9.84	10.46	5.22	10.46	---
, Average	-2.17	-2.46	-2.02	-2.24	---
Fuel consumption rate (Pounds/BHP-hour)	---	---	---	0.371	0.370
Water depth, feet					
, minimum	24.1	26.1	35.9	26.1	---
, maximum	27.4	69.0	70.2	70.2	---
, average	25.0	44.4	45.7	45.0	---

\*Data extrapolated from Reference 2 which gave the current effect as 1.75 mph.

\*\*Data for South Leg only.

The tow's path shown in Figure 24 was close to the west bank with a course of  $177.27^{\circ}$  over the north leg. The  $-0.1^{\circ}$  average rudder angle (amidships) over this leg was apparently due to the force pushing the bow of the tow off the bank being counteracted by the turning moment caused by the 20 percent greater power developed by the port engine. The Run 4 maximum yaw rates of  $-0.490^{\circ}$  and  $0.504^{\circ}/\text{second}$  shown in Table 10 were 55-65 percent greater than those obtained in the full power, downriver run, Run 2.

### 5.5 Straight Course Trial Conclusions

The preceding discussion in this section focussed on the trial data typically used to measure tow performance. Of these, the single most important factor seemed to be the greater power supplied by the port engine. This factor undoubtedly caused wider steering fluctuations than might normally be expected and probably reduced tow speed by an amount approximately equal to the added resistance from a constant  $1.6^{\circ}$  rudder angle.

The steering data in Tables 7 through 10 show that the yaw rate extremes were larger to port on the upriver runs (Runs 1 and 3) while the downriver runs (Runs 2 and 4) had larger starboard yaw rates. Moreover, both of the runs upriver recorded greater maximum yaw rates than either of the downriver runs. The decreased course stability which results at lower horsepower was shown when comparing the extreme yaw rates obtained during the full power and  $3/4$  power upriver runs and the full power and  $1/2$  power downriver runs. Run 3 at  $3/4$  power upriver had extreme yaw rates 30-50 percent greater than test Run 1 conducted at full power. Similarly, Run 4 conducted at  $1/2$  power downriver had extreme yaw rates 55-65 percent greater than test Run 2 conducted at full power.

One of the difficult problems posed by the velocity data obtained during this study was interpreting variations in tow speed which varied irregularly, both in period and magnitude. A limited analysis of the trial data was conducted which provided little insight into speed periodicity but which provided considerable insight into the magnitude of speed variations to be expected during straight course, constant power runs.

Table 11 lists the average horsepower, speed, and depth data obtained during Runs 1 through 4 over the south leg of the test course with minimum and maximum speed and horsepower values expressed as percentages. The smallest speed variations occurred in Run 2 when the minimum speed was 7.5 percent less, and the maximum speed was 8.2 percent greater, than the average speed. The largest speed variation occurred in Run 4 at 1/2 power when the minimum speed was 18.8 percent less, and the maximum speed 18.2 percent greater, than the average speed. Table 11 shows that speed variations were approximately  $\pm$  8 percent at full power and  $\pm$  18 percent at 1/2 power.

Table 11. Tow Speed Variations Over South Leg

	Run 1 Full Power Upriver	Run 2 Full Power Downriver	Run 3 3/4 Power Upriver	Run 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Power Downriver
Average shaft horsepower	3142.3	3138.0	2291.8	1415.8
Average speed thru water, mph	11.63	11.04	10.66	8.51
Water depth, feet	52.0	48.7	50.4	45.7
<u>Percentage Speed Variation</u>				
(max.-min.)/average	17.4	15.7	18.5	37.0
minimum/average	91.1	92.5	91.8	81.2
maximum/average	108.4	108.2	110.3	118.2
<u>Percentage H.P. Variation</u>				
(max.-min.)/average	2.6	1.0	1.7	5.1
minimum/average	98.9	99.5	99.1	96.0
maximum/average	101.5	100.6	100.8	101.1

Horsepowers varied from 1.0 to 5.1 percent of the average horsepower during a run with smallest variation occurring in Run 2 and the largest variation occurring in Run 4. Because speed varies with the square of horsepower, a 5 percent increase in speed requires a 25 percent increase in power. The relatively large speed and small horsepower variations shown in Table 11 indicate that only a small percentage of the speed variation is attributable to horsepower differences. Steering effects as well as river wave, bank, and bottom effects are primarily responsible for the large speed variations.

## VI. STEERING TEST RESULTS

This section discusses the four trial runs (Runs 5-8) conducted to measure steering performance. Runs 5 and 8 were zig-zag runs at full power over the measured course, upriver and downriver respectively. Runs 6 and 7 were upriver and downriver runs at half power around Wilkinson Point bend. Horsepower, rudder angle, and Miniranger position data were obtained for Runs 5, 6, and 8. Only rudder angle and Miniranger position data were collected for Run 7. Figures describing the tow's path were plotted from the computer processed Miniranger position data. Tow performance data are based upon statistics compiled after the computer processing described in Sections VII through X as well as those taken from the Dravo report [2].

### 6.1 Test Run 5 - Full Power, Zig-Zag, Upriver

Table 12 gives the sequence of rudder movements during the trial Run 5. Figure 25 shows the path and attitude of the tow by separate position plots of the antennas on the pilothouse and bow. Table 13 gives the summary performance statistics for the run and Figure 26 shows the rudder angle, heading change, and drift angle of the tow.

The tow's full power approach to the test course followed a course of  $000.42^\circ$  true and reached maximum speed of 12.09 mph through the water at 05:17:44 when abeam the south range and the first rudder deflection occurred. The pilot moved the rudder right slowly to  $10.7^\circ$  and a constant rudder angle was achieved at 05:18:13. This rudder angle was maintained until 05:19:09 when tow's heading had swung right approximately  $10^\circ$ . The rudder was then moved left to  $10.3^\circ$  which was achieved at 05:19:23. This rudder angle was maintained until 05:21:45 when the tow's head had swung left about  $10^\circ$ . These sequential steering maneuvers

Table 12. Run 5 - Zig-Zag Maneuver Sequence  
(Full Power, Upriver)

<u>Maneuver/Event</u>	<u>Time</u>
1. PILOTHOUSE ABEAM SOUTH RANGE	05:17:44
2. Pilot begins starboard rudder movement	05:17:44
3. Rudder angle steady, $10.3^\circ$ starboard	05:18:13
4. Pilot begins port rudder movement	05:19:09
5. Rudder angle steady, $10.3^\circ$ port	05:19:23
6. Pilot begins starboard rudder movement	05:21:45
7. Rudder angle steady, $8.6^\circ$ starboard	05:22:15
8. Pilot begins port rudder movement	05:24:30
9. PILOTHOUSE ABEAM MID-COURSE RANGE	05:24:37
10. Rudder angle steady, $10.3^\circ$ port	05:25:02
11. Pilot begins starboard rudder movement	05:27:45
12. Rudder angle steady, $9.5^\circ$ starboard	05:28:19
13. Irregular steering to resume course	05:28:53
14. PILOTHOUSE ABEAM NORTH RANGE	05:31:27

were repeated as shown in Table 12 until the pilothouse was abeam the north range.

Figure 25 shows the paths of the pilothouse and bow antennas over the test course with the points where the paths cross defining the duration of zig-zag maneuvers carried out. Four full zig-zag turns were completed with the fifth cut short so as to bring the tow back to its original course.

The first zig-zag maneuver, when the rudder was placed to starboard, accounted for the largest velocities and accelerations. Approximately 45 seconds after the rudder was deflected to star-

Pilothouse and Bow Antennas Plotted at 12 Second Intervals

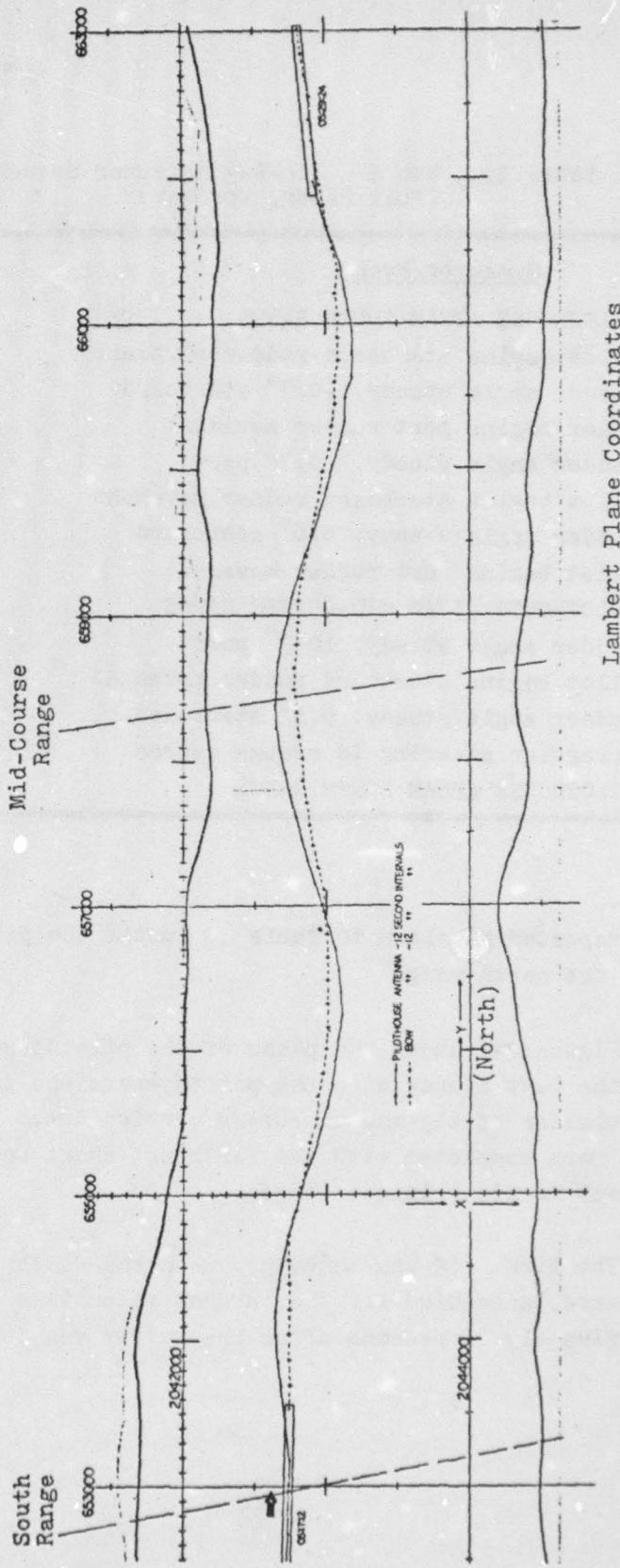


Figure 25. Path of Tow - TEST RUN 5 - FULL POWER, ZIG-ZAG, UPRIVER

board, the tow developed drift angles greater than  $20^{\circ}$  in each direction with transverse velocities (sway) greater than 4 mph and accelerations greater than 2 feet/second<sup>2</sup>. Angular velocities (yaw rates) greater than  $1^{\circ}/\text{second}$  and accelerations greater than  $0.3^{\circ}/\text{second}^2$  were also noted. These velocities and accelerations were felt by test personnel in the pilothouse during this first maneuver and it was hoped at the time that the Miniranger system would provide range data to establish the magnitude of these tow parameters.

Of particular note, the data developed support the well known phenomenon which occurs when a constant rudder angle has been applied to a vehicle on a steady course. After the initial rudder deflection, the vehicle moves rapidly (side-slips) in the opposite direction to the intended turn as shown in Figure 25 by the rather sharp curving track of the pilothouse antenna after passing abeam the south range.

Figure 26 shows the heading angle ( $\psi$ ), rudder angle ( $\delta$ ), and drift angle ( $\beta$ ) plotted using the typical zig-zag maneuver format. Large drift angle variations were obtained during the run and were plotted as unsmoothed values to show the periodicity of the data at each stage of the maneuvers.

The zig-zag maneuvers in Figure 26 typically show the increasing amplitudes of heading angle deviation from the initial course with each successive zig-zag maneuver referred to as overshoot. Although Figure 26 provides an indication of tow overshoot during zig-zag maneuvers, the lack of crisp rudder movements and the fact that course changes were based on magnetic compass bearings resulted in a less well defined overshoot profile. However, Figure 26 does show that the starboard rudder maneuvers achieved greater heading angle changes than port rudder maneuvers.

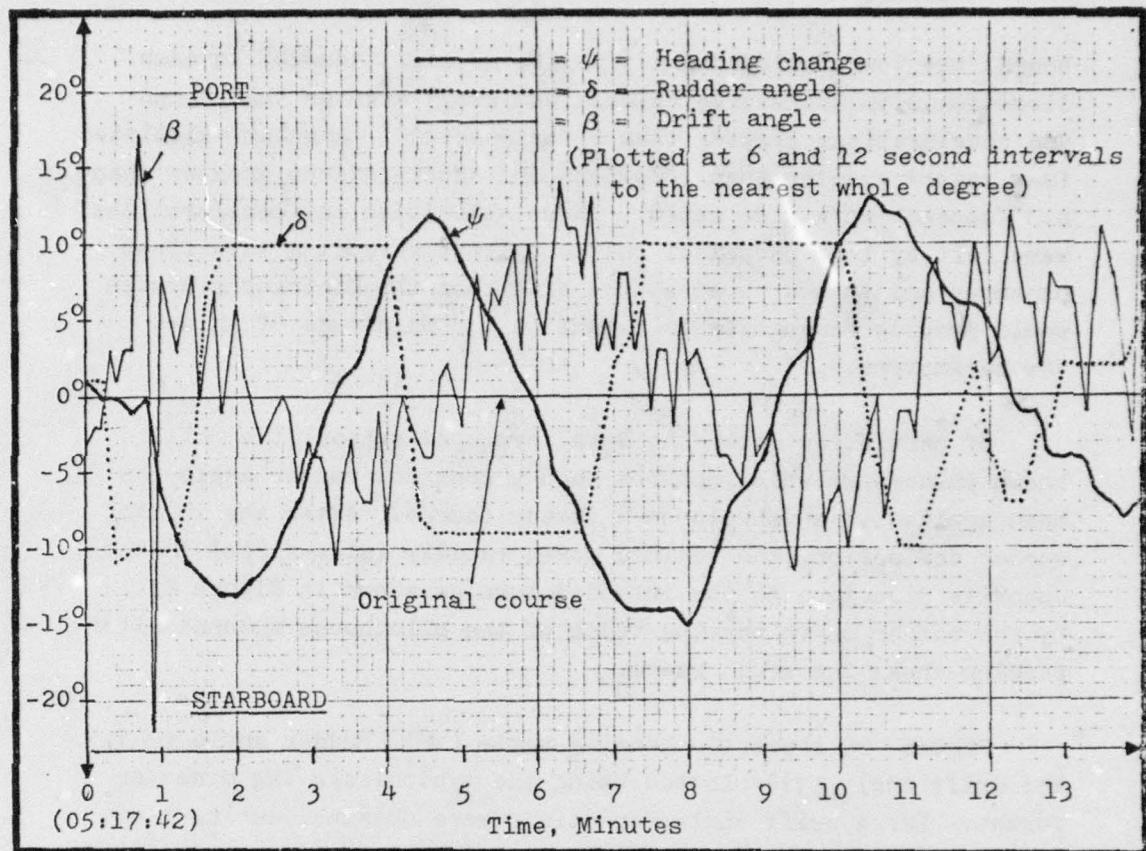


Figure 26. Run 5 - Zig-zag Maneuver Data

This was due to the fact that the 16 percent greater port engine horsepower added to the turning moment of the tow when right rudder was applied.

Speed loss due to these rudder movements was shown in Table 13 by the successively lower tow speeds given for the approach, south and north legs of the course. The tow's average speed over the approach leg was 11.52 mph through the water, 10.93 mph over the south leg, and 10.65 mph over the north leg. For the first three zig-zag maneuvers occurring primarily in the south leg, the

Table 13. Test Run 5 Performance Data  
(Full Power, Zig-Zag, Upriver)

Performance Variable	Approach	Test Course			Exxon,* Dravo Data
		South Leg	North Leg	Both Legs	
Time, seconds	149	413	410	823	827
Actual distance, feet	2089.5	5498.5	5260.0	10758.5	10776.5
True course, degrees	000.42	000.21	359.70	359.96	---
Ave. speed over ground, mph	9.56	9.08	8.75	8.92	8.90
" " " , fps	14.02	13.31	12.83	13.07	13.05
Ave. speed thru water, mph	11.52	10.93	10.65	10.79	10.65
" " " , fps	16.90	16.03	15.62	15.83	15.62
Shaft horsepower, stbd.	1479.9	1489.3	1467.4	1478.4	1492.5
" " , port	1706.4	1700.0	1742.9	1721.4	1708.1
" " , both	3186.3	3189.3	3210.3	3199.8	3200.6
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)					
, minimum	-2.0	-10.7	-9.5	-10.7	---
, maximum	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	---
, average	2.3	-1.0	3.0	1.0	---
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)					
, minimum	-0.153	-0.442	-0.582	-0.582	---
, maximum	0.127	1.051	0.364	1.051	---
, average	-0.013	0.031	-0.011	0.010	---
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)					
, minimum	-4.01	-21.54	-13.04	-21.54	---
, maximum	3.71	21.46	11.77	21.46	---
, average	0.24	1.55	1.25	1.40	---
Fuel consumption rate (Pounds/BHP-hour)	---	---	---	0.356	0.354
Water depth, feet					
, minimum	34.0	37.7	28.0	28.0	---
, maximum	41.0	62.0	43.0	62.0	---
, average	35.9	46.6	33.9	40.3	---

\*Data extrapolated from Reference 2 which gave the current effect as 1.75 mph.

\*\*The straight line distances were shorter for each leg by:  
Approach, 1.3 feet; South Leg, 66.4 feet; North Leg  
72.0 feet; and Both Legs, 138.4 feet.

tow's average speed through the water went from 11.57 mph during the first maneuver, to 10.99 mph during the second maneuver, to 10.56 mph during the third maneuver for a net speed loss of 9 percent. The added loading on the propellers during these three maneuvers generated successively larger horsepowers.

Table 13 shows the performance statistics for the tow over the north and south legs. Because of the sinusoidal path of the tow, the center of gravity traveled 138 feet further along this curved path than along a straight line distance.

#### 6.2 Test Run 6 - Half Power, Steady Turn, Upriver

Test Run 6 was a constant power and constant rudder angle turn around Wilkinson Point primarily to obtain measurements of the tow's drift angle and speed loss. Figure 27 shows the paths of the bow and pilothouse antennas plotted at 12 second intervals during the turn. The turn started at 05:42:11 when the pilot began to move the rudder to port with a constant left rudder angle of  $14.9^\circ$  achieved at 05:42:45. Figure 27 shows the relatively constant drift angle assumed by the tow when moving around the bend. The tow started the turn with a drift angle of  $-3^\circ$  which was increased (became more negative) as the tow progressed through the turn. An extreme drift angle of  $-23.32^\circ$  was observed 10 seconds after the rudder was steadied at  $14.9^\circ$  to port.

A plot of the tow's performance statistics are given in Figure 28 with the values plotted as 1 minute averages. Figure 28 shows the rudder angle ( $\delta$ ), shaft horsepower (SHP), drift angle ( $\beta$ ), velocity through the water ( $U$ ), and yaw rate ( $\dot{\psi}$ ) for a seven minute period during the turn and clearly demonstrates the interrelationship between these five variables. For instance, shaft horsepower increased in parallel with the rudder angle and indicated the greater power absorption levels of the

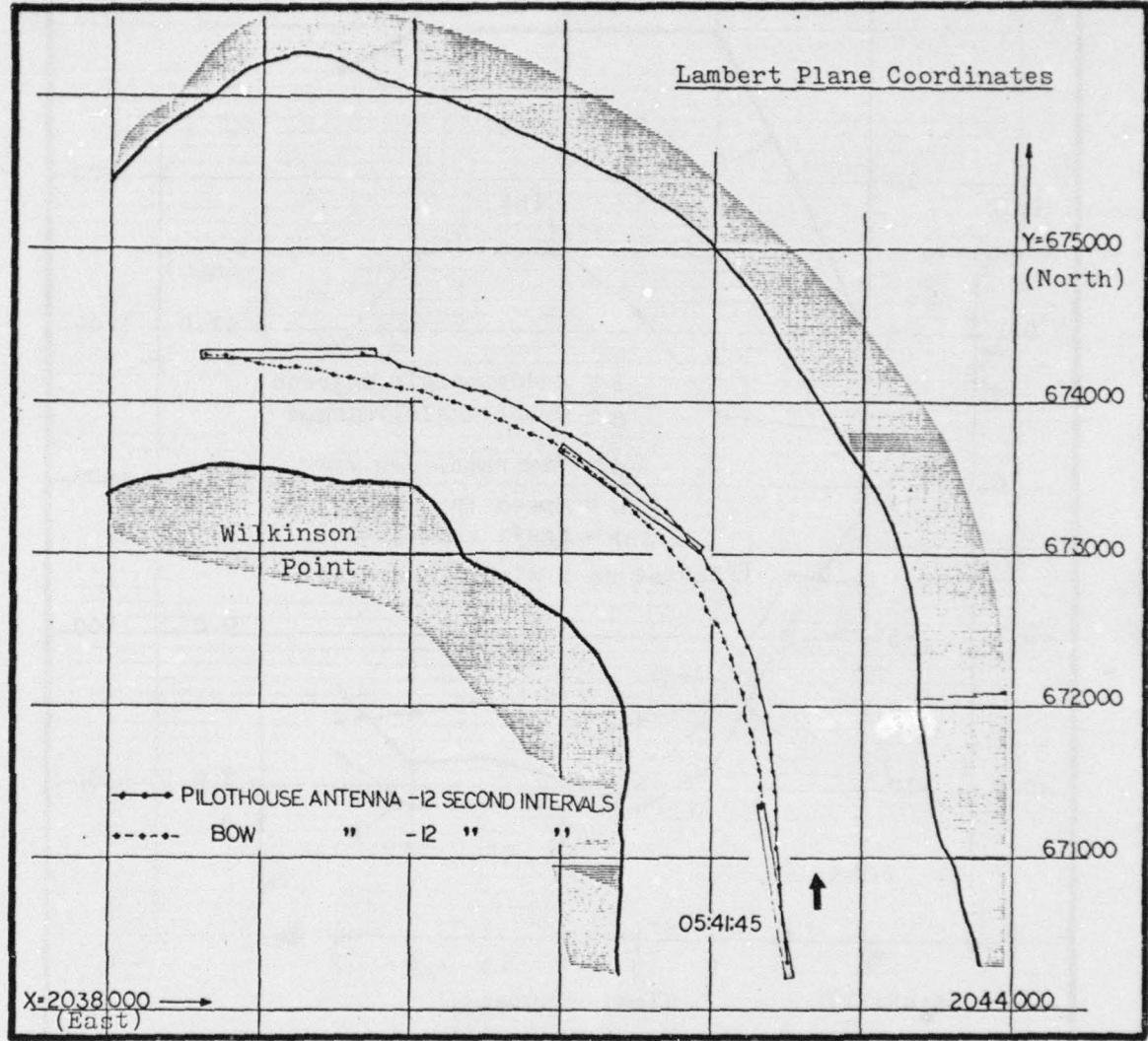


Figure 27. Path of Tow - TEST RUN 6 -  $\frac{1}{2}$  POWER STEADY TURN, UPRIVER

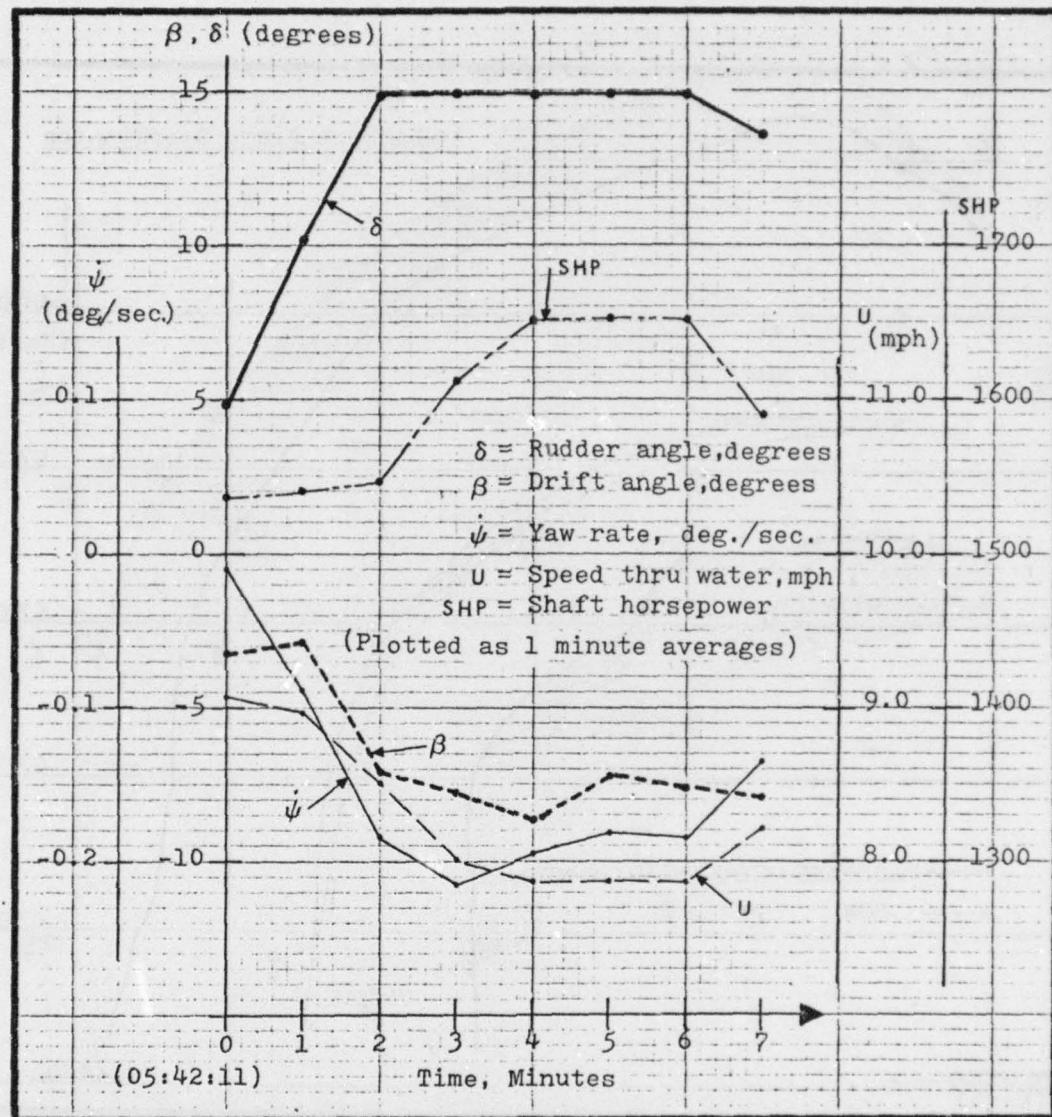


Figure 28. Run 6 - Steady Turn Data (Upriver)

propellers. The interaction between the yaw rate, tow velocity and drift angle are shown by the fact that as the drift angle increased, the tow's angular velocity (yaw rate) also increased. The larger drift angles caused the greater tow hydrodynamic resistance and resulted in a speed reduction. This speed reduction would have been even greater had shaft horsepower remained constant during the turn. As it was, the tow's average speed decreased from 9.07 mph through the water at the start of the turn to an average of  $7.86^{\circ}$  mph during the 6th minute for a speed loss of over 13 percent.

Indications were that the 13 percent greater power developed by the port engine had less of an impact on tow dynamics during this turn due to the fact that the port propeller was on the inside of the turn. The lesser powered starboard propeller on the outside provided the greater turning moment and resulted in reasonably stable yaw rates and drift angles.

Performance statistics during the upriver turn are given in Table 14 which shows that the tow traveled a distance of 4715.5 feet at an average speed of 8.22 mph through the water to accomplish an  $86.9^{\circ}$  left turn. For the 480 seconds during the turn, the tow had extreme yaw rates of  $-0.558^{\circ}$  and  $0.423^{\circ}/\text{second}$  with an average yaw rate of  $-0.162^{\circ}/\text{second}$ .

### 6.3 Test Run 7 - Half Power, Turn, Downriver

Figure 29 shows the path of the tow during the downriver turn around Wilkinson Point bend with the data plotted at 12 second intervals. Although this turn was not a constant rudder angle and constant power turn, no horsepower or fuel consumption measurements were taken during Run 7, engine speed was relatively constant at 590 ERPM.

Table 14. Test Runs 6 and 7 Performance Data  
(1/2 Power Turns)

<u>Performance Variable</u>	<u>Run 6*</u> Upriver	<u>Run 7</u> Downriver
Time, seconds	480	540
Actual distance, feet	4715.5	5586.9
Ave. speed over ground, mph	6.70	7.06
" " " " , fps	9.82	10.36
Ave. speed thru water, mph	8.22	5.50
" " " " , fps	12.06	8.06
Shaft horsepower, stbd.	741.8	651.4
" " , port	835.1	783.1
" " , both	1576.9	1434.5
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)		
, minimum	4.5	-15.8
, maximum	14.9	8.6
, average	13.3	-4.4
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)		
, minimum	-0.558	-1.343
, maximum	0.423	0.790
, average	-0.162	0.118
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)		
, minimum	-23.32	-21.42**
, maximum	5.04	62.55**
, average	-7.24	9.97
Water depth, feet		
, minimum	55.8	37.5
, maximum	120.1	142.9
, average	96.2	93.5

\*Reference 2 gave Run 6 shaft horsepower as:  
733, starboard; 855, port; and 1588, both.

\*\*These extreme drift angles were obtained shortly  
after the downstream turn began.

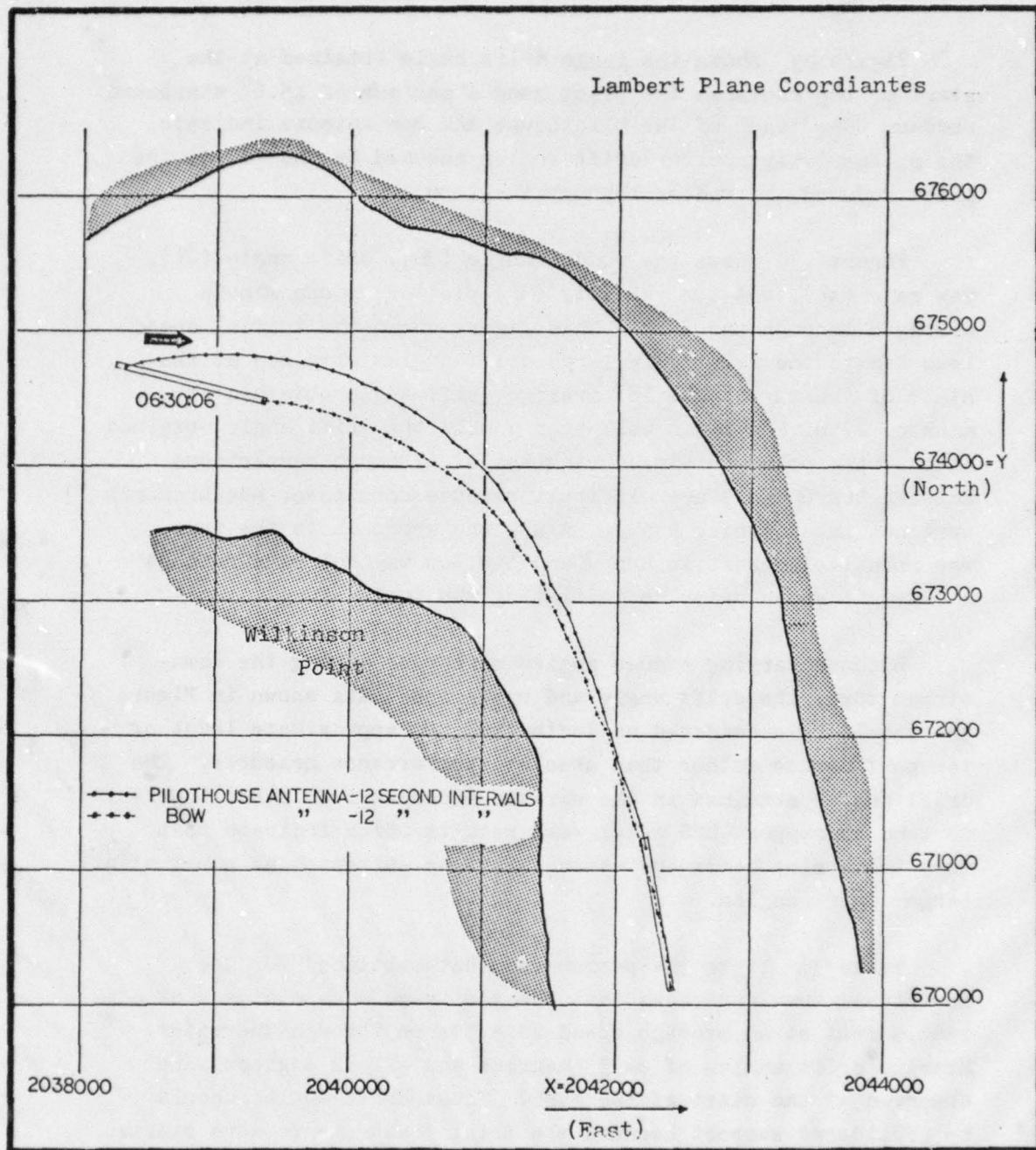


Figure 29. Path of Tow TEST RUN 7 -  $\frac{1}{2}$  POWER TURN, DOWNRIVER

Figure 29 shows the large drift angle obtained at the start of the run when the pilot used a maximum of  $15.8^{\circ}$  starboard rudder. The track of the pilothouse and bow antenna indicate the successively smaller drift angles assumed by the tow as the pilot reduced the rudder through the turn.

Figure 30 shows the rudder angle ( $\delta$ ), drift angle ( $\beta$ ), yaw rate ( $\dot{\psi}$ ), and tow velocity ( $U$ ) plotted as one minute averages through the turn. This figure shows the initial speed loss due to the relatively large drift angles attained at the start of the turn. The  $18^{\circ}$  average drift angle obtained at minute 2 of Run 7 was well over double the drift angle obtained at the same point in time during Run 6, although comparisons between Run 6 and 7 are difficult because horsepower measurements were not taken during Run 7. Also, the approach to the turn was relatively short in Run 7 and the tow may not have reached a constant speed prior to initiating the turn.

Because varying rudder angles were used during the downstream turn, the drift angle and speed loss data shown in Figure 30 should be considered as indicating the approximate level of tow performance rather than absolute performance measures. The drift angles obtained in the upriver and downriver runs, however, do tend to support WES model test results which indicate that tows traversing bends and moving with the current have substantially larger drift angles.

Table 14 lists the performance data obtained for the downstream turn and shows that the tow traveled a distance of 5586.9 feet at an average speed of 5.50 mph through the water. Extreme drift angles of 62.55 degrees and -21.42 degrees were observed at the start of the turn. These drift angles should be considered suspect because the trial measurements were started about this time and the data could contain both measurement errors

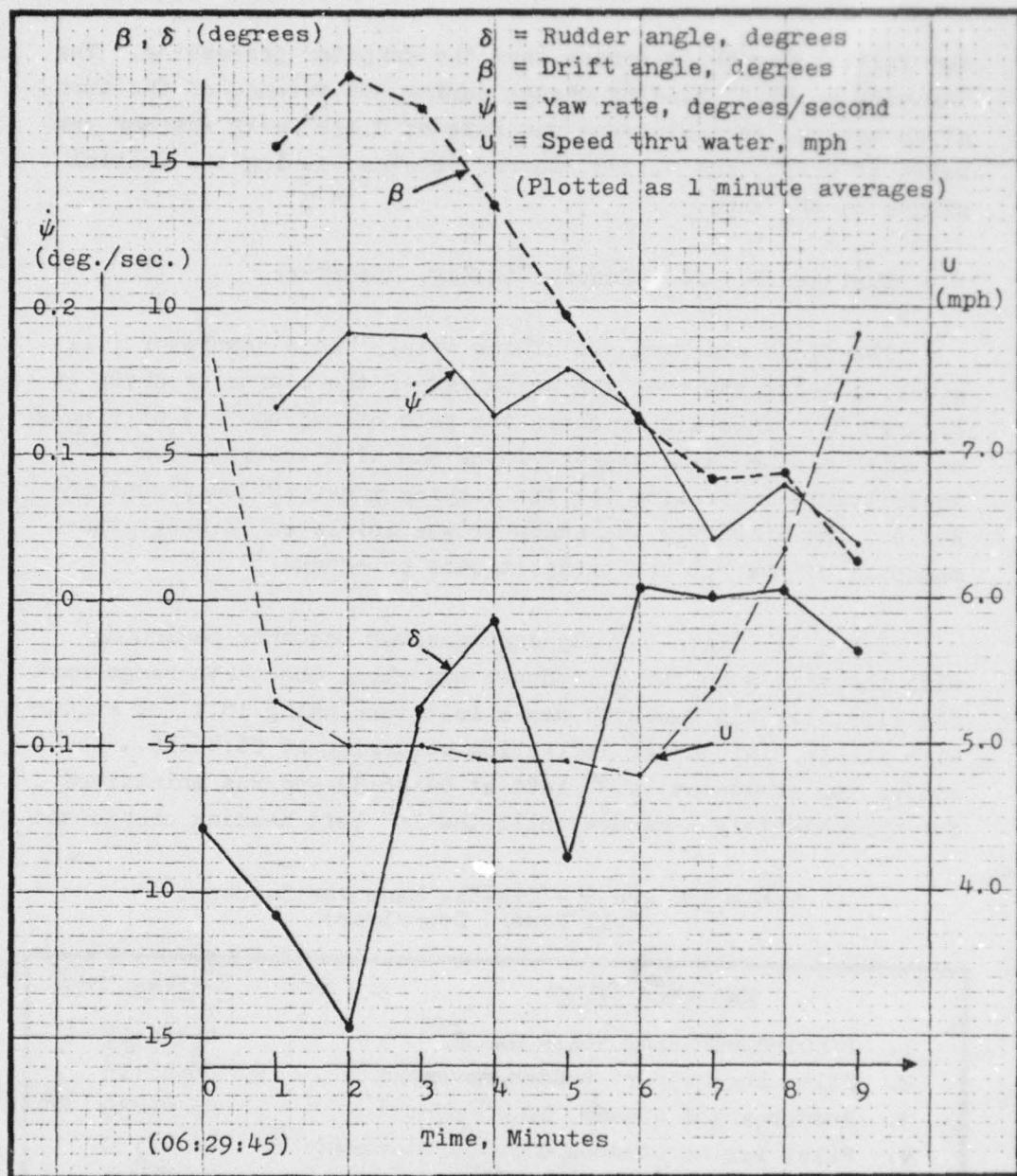


Figure 30. Run 7 - Steady Turn Data (Downriver)

and initial smoothing errors from the computer processing. The tow made an  $88.5^\circ$  heading change during 540 seconds of the turn at an average instantaneous yaw rate of  $0.118^\circ$  with extreme yaw rates of  $0.790^\circ$  and  $-1.343^\circ/\text{second}$  obtained during the initial stages of the turn.

#### 6.4. Test Run 8 - Full Power, Zig-Zag, Downriver

The final steering run of the trials was a downriver full power, zig-zag run over the north leg of the course as shown in Figure 31. This figure shows the path of the bow and pilothouse antennas plotted at 12 second intervals with intersection of their tracks indicating the two zig-zag maneuvers completed in Run 8. The third zig-zag maneuver was initiated to check the momentum of the tow and bring it back on course.

Table 15 lists the zig-zag maneuver sequence beginning with the time when the pilothouse was abeam the north range mark. The first zig-zag maneuver was a left turn using  $10.7^\circ$  of rudder with the initial rudder deflection occurring at 06:46:18. The rudder was steady at  $10.7^\circ$  left at 06:46:33 and was maintained for approximately 1 minute until the  $10^\circ$  left heading change had

Table 15. Run 8 - Zig-Zag Maneuver Sequence  
(Full Power, Downriver)

<u>Maneuver/Event</u>	<u>Time</u>
1. PILOTHOUSE ABEAM NORTH RANGE	06:46:18
2. Pilot begins port rudder movement	06:46:18
3. Rudder angle steady, $10.7^\circ$ port	06:46:33
4. Pilot begins starboard rudder movement	06:47:30
5. Rudder angle steady, $8.2^\circ$ starboard	06:47:50
6. Pilot begins port rudder movement	06:49:57
7. Rudder angle steady, $9.9^\circ$ port	06:50:12
8. PILOTHOUSE ABEAM MID-COURSE RANGE	06:51:13

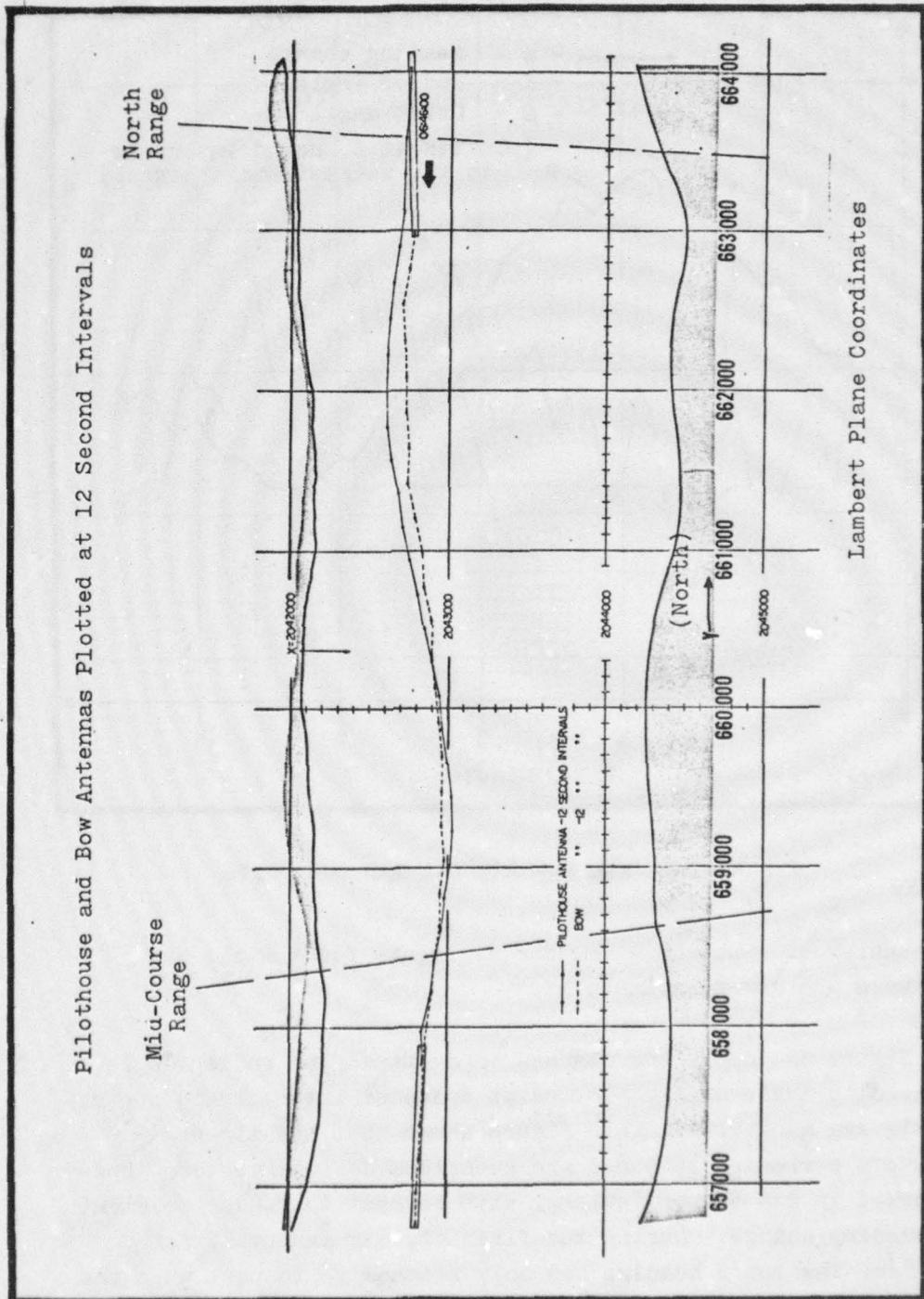


Figure 31. Path of Tow - TEST RUN 8 - FULL POWER, ZIG-ZAG, DOWNRIVER

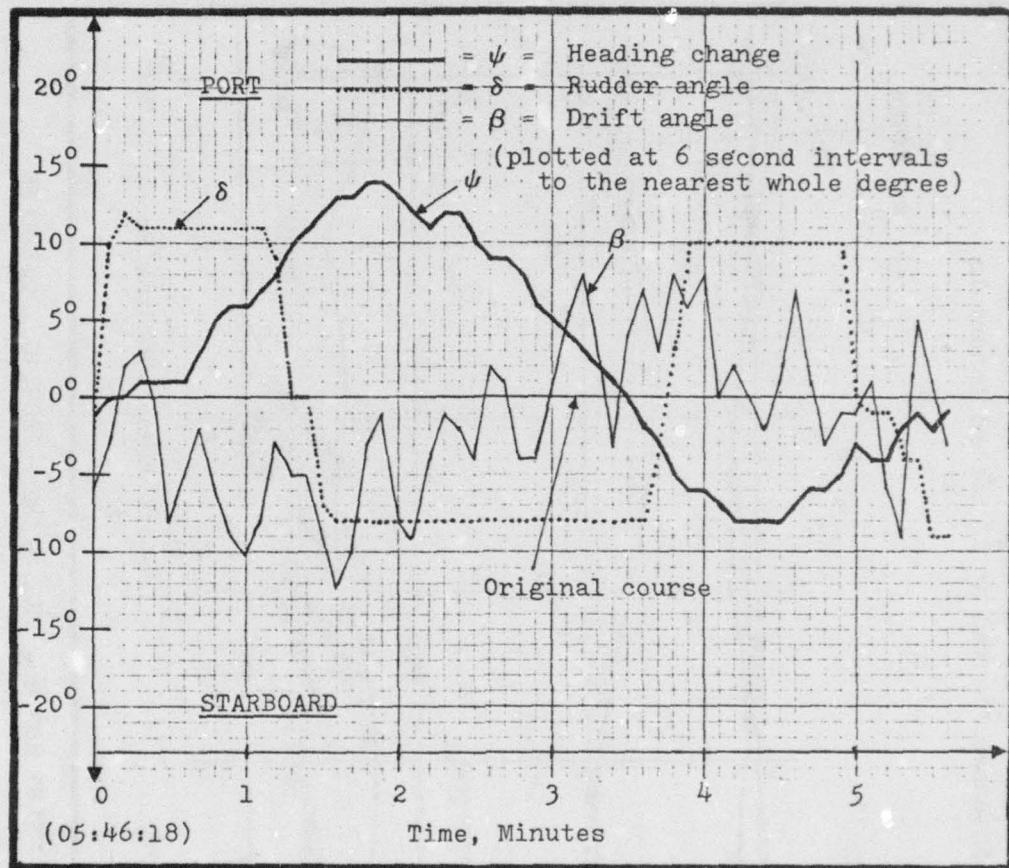


Figure 32. Run 8 - Zig-Zag Maneuver Data

been achieved. Subsequent rudder movements for the zig-zag maneuvers are given in Table 15.

Figure 32 shows the degrees of drift angle, rudder angle, and heading angle change plotted at 6 second intervals to portray the zig-zag maneuvers. This figure shows that the zig-zag maneuvers performed in Run 8 are much less definitive than those performed in Run 5--particularly with respect to rudder movement and heading change. During the first zig-zag maneuver, for instance, the tow's heading had only reached  $7^{\circ}$  to port when the

starboard rudder movement was initiated. This starboard rudder movement only achieved an opposite angle of approximately  $8^{\circ}$  which did not match the previous  $11^{\circ}$  port rudder angle. The next zig-zag maneuver commenced approximately 30 seconds too soon when the tow's heading was only  $2^{\circ}$  to the right of the initial course line.

These zig-zag maneuver irregularities prevent direct comparison with the upstream zig-zag maneuvers conducted in Run 5. To an extent these problems were anticipated because the magnetic compass in the pilothouse was used to determine the tow's heading and rather large oscillations of the compass card were observed. Also, the pilot had to estimate the amount of rudder to apply and then wait for the rudder angle indicator to display the angle actually achieved.

Table 16 shows the performance statistics obtained during Run 8 for a 355 second period beginning 1 minute prior to the time when the pilothouse was abeam the north range mark. In general, the data indicate that the tow's speed was reduced by approximately 7 percent from the time when the first zig-zag maneuver commenced until the tow was abeam the mid-course range. Maximum drift angles of  $7.939^{\circ}$  and  $-12.341^{\circ}$  were obtained with an average drift angle of  $-1.901^{\circ}$  for this test run. The tow traveled a distance of 6470.6 feet at an average speed of 10.56 mph through the water with maximum yaw rates of  $0.363^{\circ}$  and  $-0.419^{\circ}/\text{second}$  recorded during the zig-zag maneuvers.

Table 16. Test Run 8 Performance Data  
(Full Power, Zig-Zag, Downriver)

<u>Performance Variable</u>	<u>North Leg</u>	<u>Exxon, ** Dravo Data</u>
Time, seconds	355	209
Actual distance, feet	6470.6	---
True Course, degrees	179.09	---
Ave. speed over ground, mph	12.43	12.26
" " " , fps	18.23	17.98
Ave. speed thru water, mph	10.56	---
" " " , fps	15.49	---
Shaft horsepower, stbd.	1493.7	1496.0
" " , port	1692.5	1705.0
" " , both	3186.2	3201.0
Rudder angle, degrees (Positive to port)		
, minimum	-8.2	---
, maximum	11.9	---
, average	1.1	---
Yaw rate, degrees/second (Positive clockwise)		
, minimum	-0.419	---
, maximum	0.363	---
, average	0.016	---
Drift angle, degrees (Positive to port of C.L.)		
, minimum	-12.34	---
, maximum	7.94	---
, average	-1.90	---
Fuel consumption rate (Pounds/BHP-hour)	---	0.345
Water depth, feet		
, minimum	28.0	---
, maximum	61.9	---
, average	36.6	---

\*This data also includes a 60 second approach period in addition to the 295 seconds which elapsed when traversing the North Leg.

\*\*Reference 2.

## VII. RANGE MEASUREMENT DATA PROCESSING

The most critical portion of the data processing activities related to the reduction of the range data recorded during the trials into smoothed X,Y coordinates. To accomplish this, the processing sequence shown in Figure 33 was employed with the aid of a computer program composed of modular algorithms to perform the necessary computations. This section focuses on the analytical considerations required to transform the raw range data recorded during the tow trials into a second-by-second mapping of tow movements, positions, and attitudes. Examples of the resulting computerized data are given in Appendix A.

Figure 33 shows two large blocks on the left indicative of the effort required to provide a program-accessible, ordered array of range data located on tape and indexed according to the time and test number of each trial run. The first block portrays the manual editing procedures taken to prepare the recorded range measurements for formatted data entry and magnetic tape storage prior to computer analysis. The second block indicates interactive editing procedures required to check the computer formatted data list and to correct errors due to data translation and key punching.

A series of twelve numbered blocks follow which describe the algorithmic sequence of the calculations. The critical nature of this processing sequence is demonstrated by the fact that four range measurements from the trials generated numeric values for 12 dynamic parameters which describe tow motions. Figure 34 lists and describes the parameters computed from the initial range measurements.

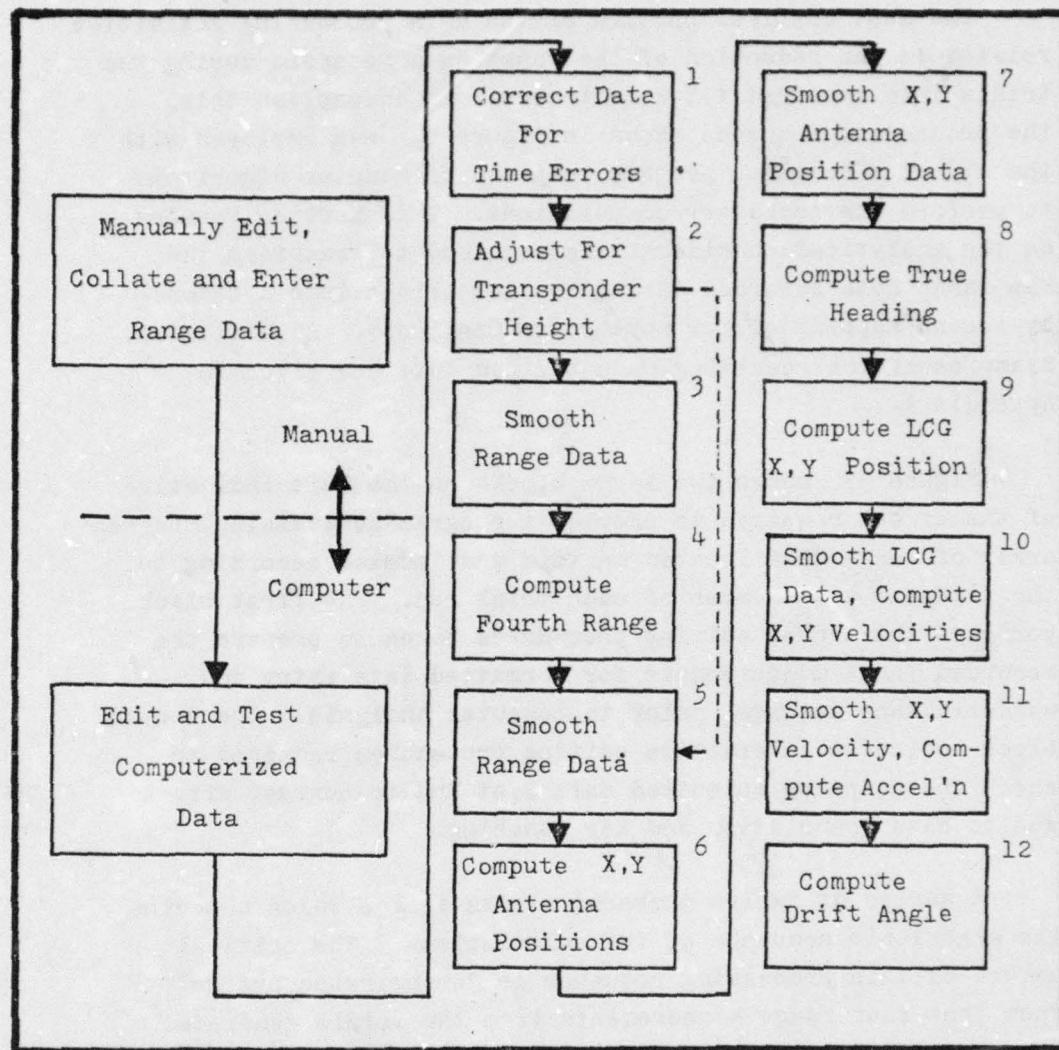


Figure 33. Range Measurement Processing Sequence

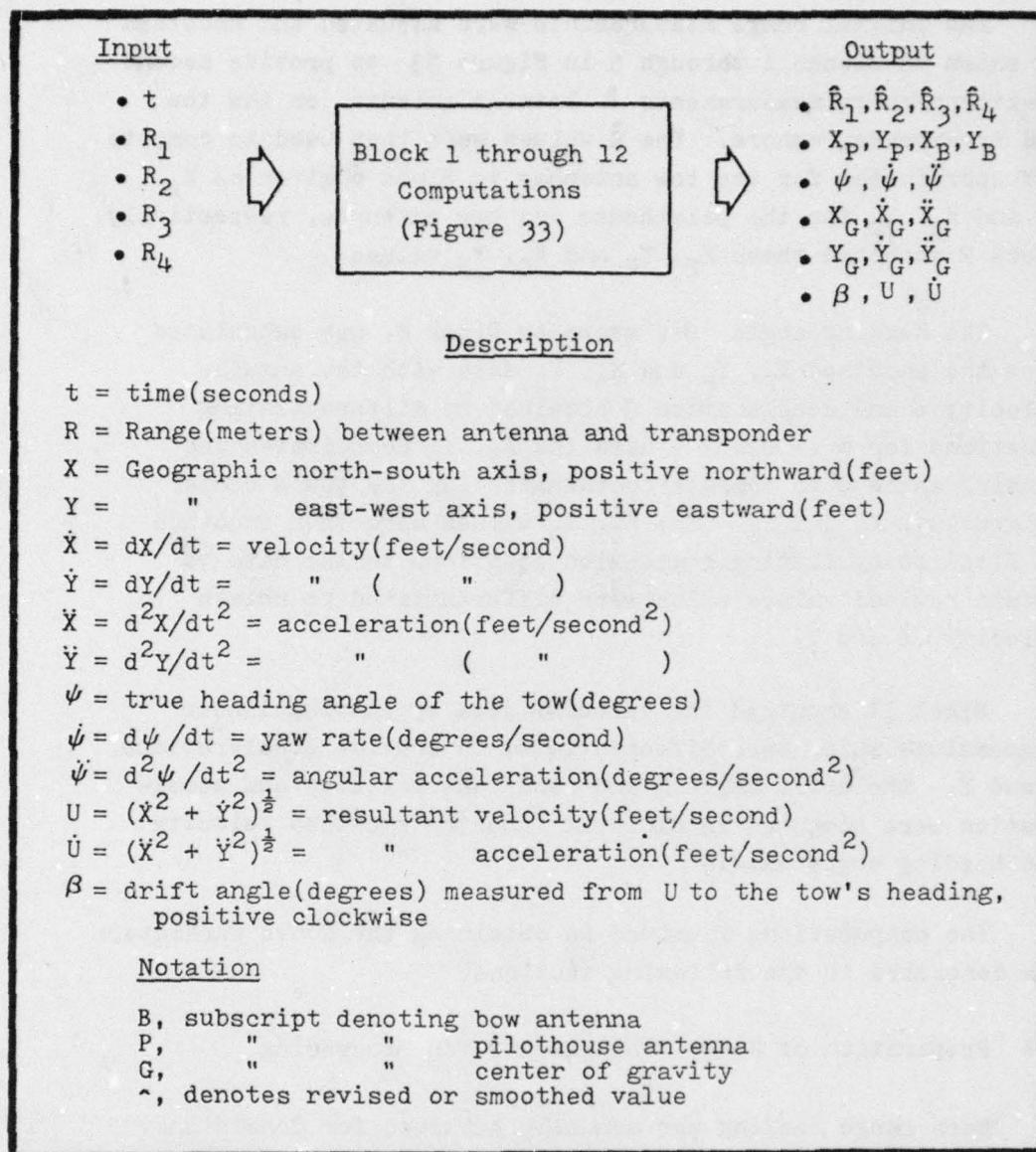


Figure 34. Computed Tow Parameters

The initial range measurements were adjusted and smoothed as shown in Blocks 1 through 5 in Figure 33 to provide second-by-second range measurements  $\hat{R}$  between antenna on the tow and transponder ashore. The  $\hat{R}$  values were then used to compute  $X, Y$  coordinates for the tow antennas in Block 6 given as  $X_p, Y_p$  and  $X_B, Y_B$  for the pilothouse and bow antennas, respectively. Block 7 smoothed these  $X_p, Y_p$  and  $X_B, Y_B$  values.

The heading angle  $\psi$ , shown by Block 8, was calculated from the smoothed  $X_p, Y_p$  and  $X_B, Y_B$  data with the angular velocity  $\dot{\psi}$  and acceleration  $\ddot{\psi}$  obtained by differentiating equations for  $\psi$ . Block 9 used the  $X_p, Y_p$  coordinates and heading angle  $\psi$  to compute coordinates for the tow's center of gravity,  $X_G$  and  $Y_G$ . The  $X_G, Y_G$  values were then smoothed in Block 10 by fitting regression equations to the data to obtain revised values which were differentiated to obtain velocity ( $\dot{X}$  and  $\dot{Y}$ ).

Block 11 smoothed the velocity data by fitting linear regressions which were differentiated to provide accelerations,  $\ddot{X}$  and  $\ddot{Y}$ . The drift angle  $\beta$  and resultant velocity and acceleration were computed in Block 12 from the smoothed velocity and heading angle data.

The computations involved in obtaining the above parameters are described in the following sections.

### 7.1 Preparation of Range Measurements for Processing

Each range reading was manually examined for consistency to determine if the reading was reasonable. Erroneous readings were, for the most part, easily identified and discarded due to the large numeric difference between successive "valid" readings. The erroneous readings were due primarily to the

inclusion of reflected signals from metallic structures along the test course and off of the tow.

Table 17 shows a sample of the actual range measurements recorded by the pilothouse and bow receivers during the trial. These data were contained in Volume 2 (Part 1 and 2) and Volume 3 of the preceding report [8]. The Table 17 data were taken from Volume 2, Part 1, page 27.

When multiple range entries occurred at a given time, such as shown by the boxed-in values in Table 17, the valid ranges were averaged and rounded to the nearest whole meter. Erroneous datum, which were later excluded, are shown with single lines through the number. The reader will note that most erroneous range values differ from valid ranges by several hundred meters. Occasionally, however, two range readings would fall within expected limits but were excluded--as was the case for the range readings shown for the Pilothouse Receiver-Transponder 1 pair at "023436" and "023437". This was done because selecting one of the values would logically require excluding the other, possibly valid, range.

Following this manual editing procedure, the recorded range data were coded onto 80-column IBM cards, read into the computer and stored on magnetic tape. An example of the computerized data is given by the computer printout shown in Table 18 and contains edited data from Table 17. The clock-time and number seconds used to index the recorded range data are shown in the two left hand columns. The next four columns contain measurements from each transponder-receiver pair which are used to calculate tow position and attitude. Each column shows the distance in meters from a given transponder to the receiving antenna at a given second in time.

PILOTHOUSE RECORDER		
TIME	TRAN 1	TRAN 2
023459	03369	01506
023457	03364	01508
023456	03364	01511
023455	03363	01515
023454	03356	01520
023454	03353	01523
023453	03351	01527
023452	03383	01530
023451	03342	01531
023450	03337	01536
023449	03335	01057
023449	03330	01547
023448	03328	01547
023447	03326	01551
023446	03320	01553
023445	03320	01556
023445	03313	01560
023444	03310	01562
023443	03305	01566
023442	02641	01571
023441	03301	01577
023440	03151	01576
023440	03167	01580
023439	03176	01585
023438	02903	01585
023437	03245	01599
023436	03269	01593
023435	02716	01592
023435	03132	01601
023434	02570	01603
023433	03076	01607
023432	02810	01609
023431	02719	01612
023431	03092	01617
023430	02596	01613
023429	02940	01624
023428	02709	01626
023427	02529	01627
023426	03071	01635
023426	03239	01637
023425	03234	01641
023424	03021	01643
023423	03192	01645
023422	03223	01650
023421	03219	01654

Table 17.

Example of Recorded  
Range Measurements

BOW RECORDER		
TIME	TRAN 1	TRAN 2
023458	03389	01207
023455	02495	01217
023452	02400	01223
023450	02945	01239
023447	02652	01246
023444	02514	01257
023442	02400	19903
023439	02830	01278
023437	02394	01238
023434	02643	02030
023431	03567	01309
023429	02910	01320
023426	03164	01124
023423	03534	01339

Table 18. Computer Printout of Range Data

TIME HHMMSS	SECS	THROAT RANGE, MTRS		BUR. RANGE, METERS	
		TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2
23421	922	3218.0	1655.0	0	1355.0
23422	923	3223.0	1650.0	0	0
23423	924	0	1646.0	3534.0	1339.0
23424	925	0	1643.0	0	0
23425	926	3234.0	1641.0	0	0
23426	927	3238.0	1636.0	0	0
23427	928	0	1627.0	0	0
23428	929	0	1626.0	0	0
23429	930	0	1624.0	0	1320.0
23430	931	0	1618.0	0	0
23431	932	0	1614.0	3567.0	1309.0
23432	933	0	1609.0	0	0
23433	934	0	1607.0	0	0
23434	935	0	1605.0	0	0
23435	936	0	1600.0	0	0
23436	937	0	1593.0	0	0
23437	938	0	1589.0	0	1288.0
23438	939	0	1585.0	0	0
23439	940	0	1585.0	0	1278.0
23440	941	0	1578.0	0	0
23441	942	3301.0	1573.0	0	0
23442	943	0	1571.0	0	0
23443	944	3306.0	1566.0	0	0
23444	945	3310.0	1562.0	0	1257.0
23445	946	3315.0	1558.0	0	0
23446	947	3320.0	1553.0	0	0
23447	948	3326.0	1551.0	0	1246.0
23448	949	3328.0	1547.0	0	0
23449	950	3332.0	1543.0	0	0
23450	951	3337.0	1536.0	0	1239.0
23451	952	3342.0	1531.0	0	0
23452	953	0	1530.0	0	1228.0
23453	954	3351.0	1527.0	0	0
23454	955	3354.0	1522.0	0	0
23455	956	3363.0	1515.0	0	1217.0
23456	957	3364.0	1511.0	0	0
23457	958	3364.0	1508.0	0	0
23458	959	3371.0	1506.0	0	1207.0

## 7.2 Time Correction of Range Measurements

Analysis of the range readings obtained after the tow trials indicated that there were time discrepancies between simultaneous range measurements recorded for the pilothouse and bow receivers. By manually solving for the tow's position using the geometry of the measured ranges and known transponder antenna separation distance, it was possible to compute a distance for antenna separation on the tow. By subtracting the actual from the computed antenna separation distance and dividing this difference by the tow's speed, the time discrepancy between the receiver on the bow and on the towboat was obtained. This gave the relationship shown in the following equation where  $T_c$  = the relative time error in seconds between bow and towboat receivers,  $D_c$  = the computed antenna separation distances,  $D_A$  = the actual antenna separation distance in feet (1038 feet), and  $U$  = the velocity of the tow in feet/seconds.

$$T_c = [D_c - D_A]/U = [D_c - 1038]/U \quad (1)$$

By convention, the correct time was taken to be that recorded by the towboat's receiver. With the towboat moving forward,  $T_c$  was negative ( $D_c < D_A$ ) when the clock in the bow receiver was running faster than the clock in the towboat receiver;  $T_c$  was positive ( $D_c > D_A$ ) when the bow receiver clock was slower. The bow receiver's time difference was corrected to that of the pilothouse receiver by algebraically adding  $T_c$  to the time given by the bow receiver.

Figure 35 shows the manually calculated  $T_c$  values as short, heavy vertical lines plotted against the pilothouse receiver time  $T_p$ , where the  $T_p$  is given as decimal fractions of hours. When plotted, these data showed a relatively constant or linear increase over time due to the probable low input

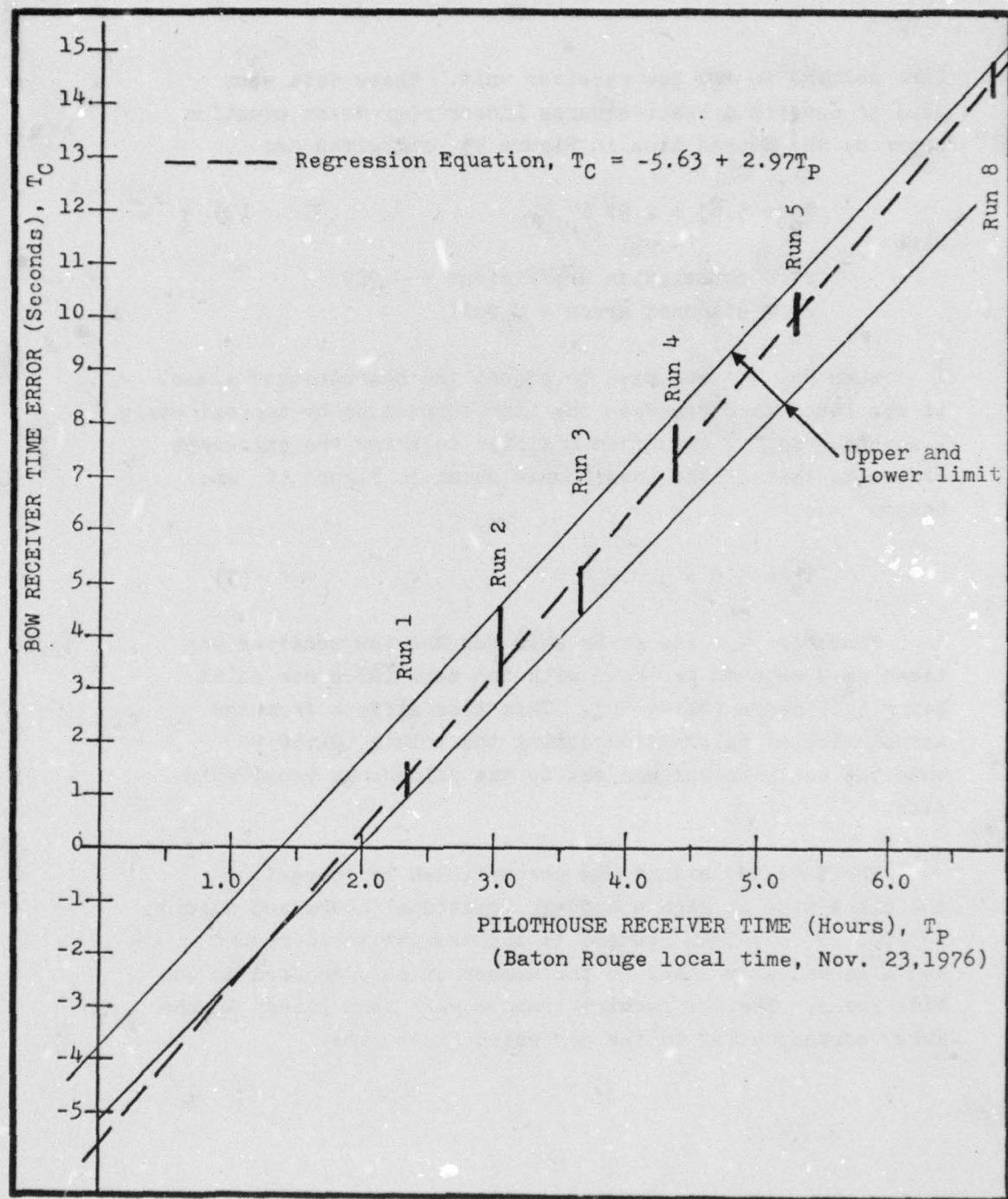


Figure 35. Bow Receiver Time Error

line voltage to the bow receiver unit. These data were used to develop a least-squares linear regression equation shown by the dashed line in Figure 35 and given as:

$$T_c = 5.63 + 2.97 T_p \quad (2)$$

with

$r^2$  = correlation coefficient = 0.989

$s$  = standard error = 0.221.

When Eq. 2 was used to adjust the bow receiver times, it was found to underestimate the time correction by approximately 1 second. Eq. 2 was then modified to bring the intercept closer to that of the lower limit shown in Figure 35 and became

$$T_c = 5.0 + 3.0 T_p . \quad (3)$$

From Eq. 3, the error rate for the bow receiver was taken as 3 seconds per hour with the zero (0) error point being 1.67 hours (01:40:00). This time differs from the actual time of calibration during the trials (01:50:00) when the bow receiver was set to the pilothouse receiver's time.

The time adjustment was accomplished by converting the clock time at each second to fractional hours and solving for  $T_c$ .  $T_c$  was then rounded to the nearest whole second and algebraically added to the number of seconds used as the time index. The bow receiver ranges were then placed in the array corresponding to the corrected index time.

### 7.3 Transponder Height Correction of Range Measurements

Of the four transponders used during the test, only Transponder 1 located on the Capitol Building had a significantly different height than the height of the antennas on board the tow. The height difference between Transponder 1 and the tow antennas was taken as approximately 350 feet (106.68 meters) based upon the elevation given for the Capitol Building. The other three transponders were estimated to have vertical height variations of less than 40 feet from the height of the tow antennas. Because these variations introduced a maximum error of less than 0.5 feet in horizontal range readings, well within the 3 meter accuracy of the Miniranger equipment, they were disregarded.

Figure 36 shows the relationship between the measured range ( $R$ ), the transponder height ( $H$ ), and the adjusted range ( $\hat{R}$ ) in which the adjusted range is given by

$$\hat{R} = R \cdot \cos[\arcsin(H/R)] \quad (4)$$

and decreased the Transponder 1 ranges from 1 to 7 meters.

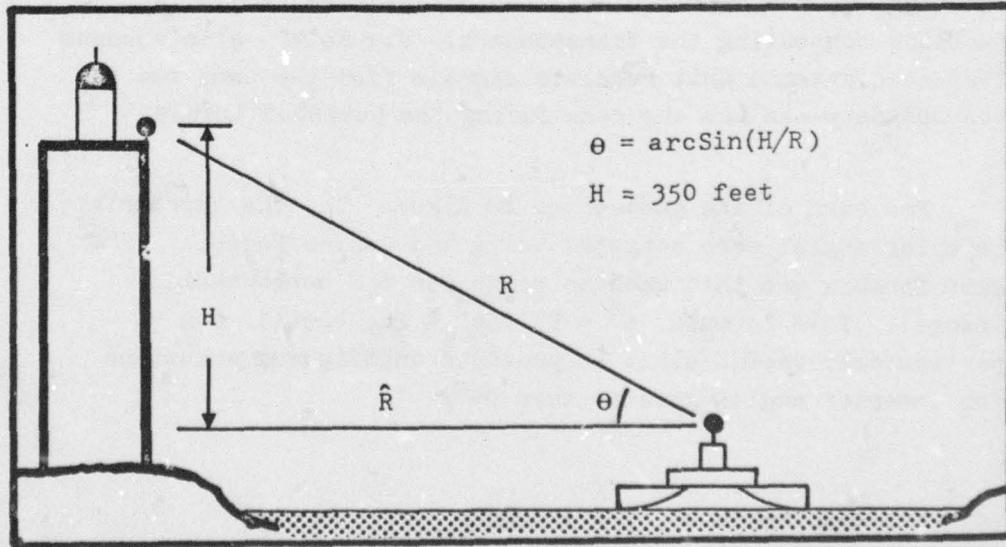


Figure 36. Transponder 1 Height Correction

#### 7.4 Computed Range Measurements

The test program was designed to provide four independent range measurements--two at each antenna on the tow--to establish tow position and attitude in the waterway. Due to signal reflections which distorted range readings at certain points along the test course, periods of time greater than 1 minute occurred where only 3 of the 4 transponders were providing valid data.

To compensate, an algorithm was developed to compute the missing fourth range using the transponder and antenna separation distances and the three other ranges to trigonometrically solve for the fourth. This method, however, provided a nonunique solution. To resolve this ambiguity, a logic variable was specified which identified one of four possible orientations for the tow antennas and transponders.

Figure 37 gives examples of the four possible geometries assuming the tow antennas are both on the same side of a baseline connecting the transponders. Figure 37 also assumes that each antenna unit receives signals from the same two transponders--as was the case during the November trials.

For each of the geometries in Figure 37, the appropriate interior angles were computed using the Cosine Formula. The same formula was then used to solve for the unknown side (range). This formula,  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(A)$ , was particularly useful since it provided unambiguous solutions for interior angles greater than  $90^\circ$ .

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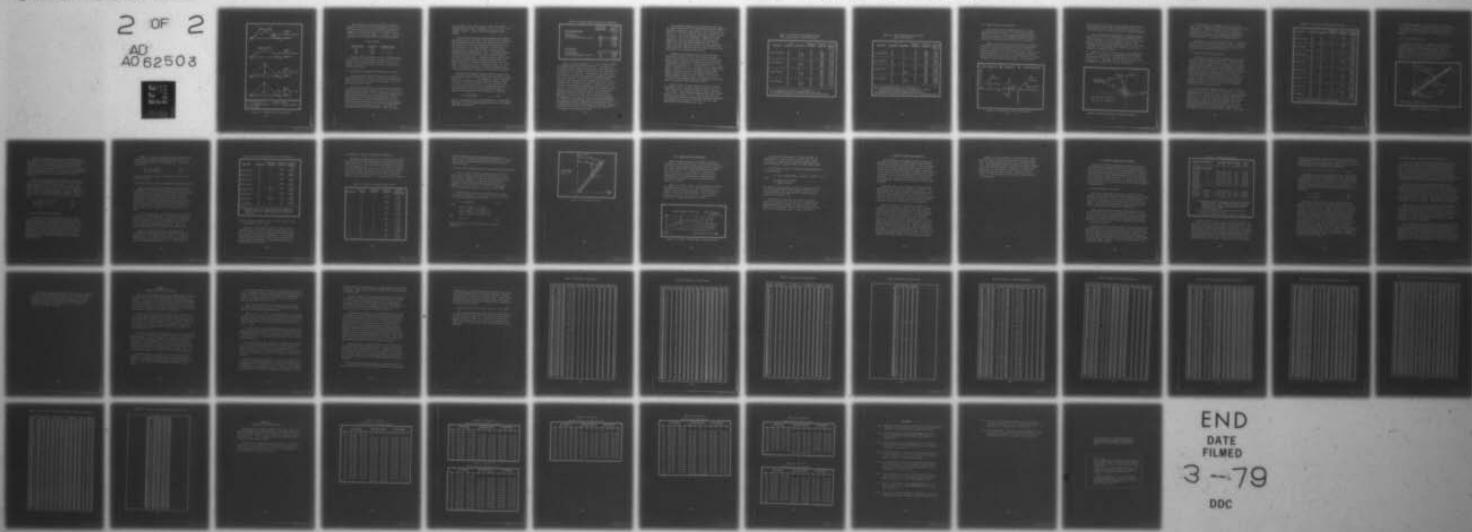
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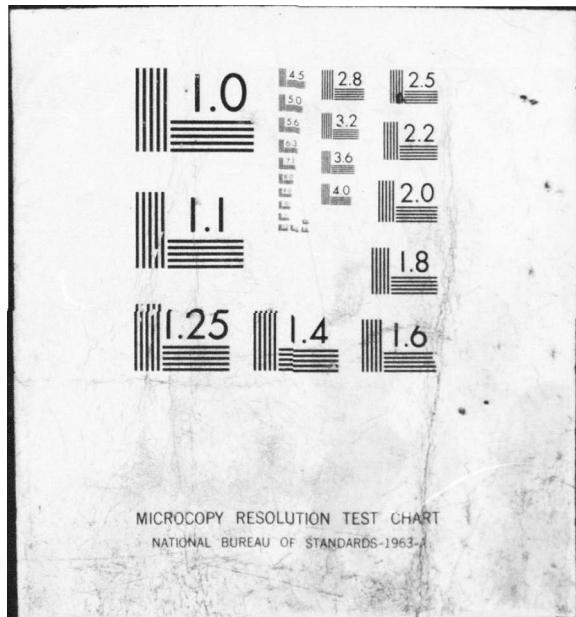
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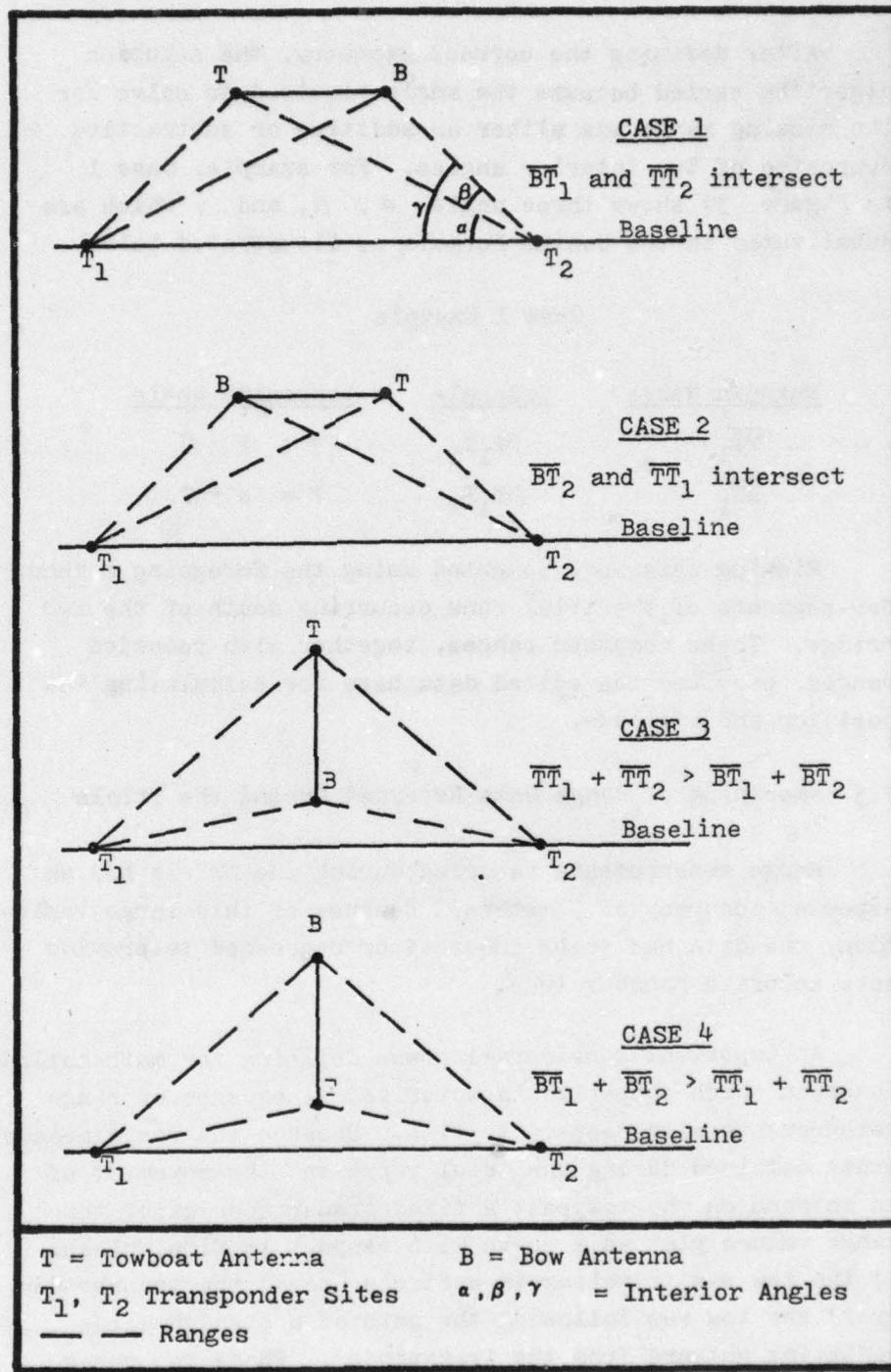


Figure 37. Representative Tow Geometries

After defining the correct geometry, the solution algorithm varied because the angle required to solve for the missing range was either an additive or subtractive composite of two interior angles. For example, Case 1 in Figure 37 shows three angles  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  which are substituted in the Cosine Formula as illustrated below.

#### Case 1 Example

<u>Unknown Range</u>	<u>Triangle</u>	<u>Composite Angle</u>
$\overline{TT}_1$	$TT_1T_2$	$\alpha = \gamma - \beta$
$\overline{BT}_1$	$BT_1T_2$	$\gamma = \alpha + \beta$

Missing data were computed using the foregoing method for segments of the trial runs occurring south of the 190 Bridge. These computed ranges, together with recorded ranges, provided the edited data base for calculating tow position and attitude.

#### 7.5 Smoothing of Range Data Recorded During the Trials

Range measurements recorded during the trials had an expected accuracy of 3 meters. Because of this large variation, the data had to be smoothed or regressed to provide more accurate range values.

An important consideration was defining the mathematical function which properly characterized a sequence of range measurements with respect to time. Because the range measurements obtained during the trial represent the movement of an antenna on the tow past a fixed transponder site, the range values plot as a curve with respect to time unless: 1) the tow was traveling in a circle around the transponder; or 2) the tow was following the path of a straight line radiating outward from the transponder. These two cases

did not apply to the trials and meant that a non-linear equation should be used. A parabolic form ( $R = a + bt + ct^2$ , where  $R$  = range,  $t$  = time) was chosen as being the most robust.

A second factor considered was the method of fitting the smoothing equation to the data. The initial method considered was to sequentially step through the range data by fitting the first half of the curve to previously smoothed data and the second half to the unsmoothed data. Another method considered was to simply step through the unsmoothed data, sequentially fitting regression curves. Each method assumed that the mid-point in the fitted curve would be solved to provide the smoothed value. A number of tests indicated that there were relatively small differences between these two methods and that the critical considerations related to the number of data points and the time span included. For this reason, the simpler technique of fitting a regression curve to unsmoothed data and solving for the mid-point was adopted.

Determining the number of data points and time span for the regression equation required that only odd numbers of data points (5, 7, 9, 11, . . .) be considered. Several regression smoothing tests were made using range data recorded during the trials. Both data recorded at 1 second intervals from the pilothouse receiver and at 2-4 second intervals from the bow receiver were tested. These tests were evaluated in terms of the standard error of the estimate,  $s$ , given by:

$$s = [\sum (R - \hat{R})^2 / N]^{1/2} \quad (5)$$

where  $s$  = the standard error of the estimate,  $R$  = the recorded range value,  $\hat{R}$  = the estimated range value, and  $N$  = the number range values regressed.

Table 19. Example Standard Errors After Regression

	Regression <u>Data Points</u>	Standard Error, s (meters)
<u>Pilothouse Receiver</u>		
• 300 seconds	7	1.741
• 298 data points	11	1.976
• 1.007 second average interval	15	2.032
	19	2.090
	21	2.127
	23	2.137
	27	2.198
	31	2.262
<u>Bow Receiver</u>		
• 300 seconds	7	2.113
• 83 data points	11	2.148
• 3.614 second average interval	15	2.107
	19	2.186

Table 19 provides examples of s for a 5 minute segment of recorded data from the first trial run. The effect of including different numbers of data points in the regression is illustrated by comparing regression data from ranges recorded at different time intervals. For instance, range data from the pilothouse receiver were recorded at intervals of slightly more than 1 second. As the number of range measurements included in the regression were increased from 7 to 31, the standard error increased from 1.741 to 2.262 meters. The bow receiver recorded range measurements at intervals of 2 to 4 seconds. As the number of range measurements included in the regression were increased from 7 to 19, the standard error remained reasonable constant between 2.1 and 2.2 meters. Examination of printout lists of the regressed data points indicated that a time span of from 15 to 30 seconds appeared to provide the best compromise between smoothing effectiveness and regression accuracy. Generally, when the average time interval between data points was large (greater than 3 seconds), 7 data points were used. When the interval was very close to 1 second, 15 data points were used.

The regression equations for smoothing were also used to compute range values in intervals where none were recorded. Because the regression logic fitted a curve to data about a mid-point in the curve, missing values were computed for each second of the interval between the mid-point and the next data point. When it was necessary to compute the fourth range from three other range readings (as discussed in Section 7.4), the three known range values were smoothed before the fourth range was computed. The computed fourth range values were then smoothed as indicated in Figure 33 by the dashed line connecting Blocks 2 and 5.

Standard errors obtained from the range smoothing regressions are given in Table 20 for the four straight course, speed-power trial runs and in Table 21 for the four steering runs. Examination of Tables 20 and 21 show that 19 regression passes have  $s$  values ranging from 1.5 - 2.0 meters, 8 ranging from 2.0 - 2.5 meters, 6 with values greater than 2.5 meters, and 5 with values less than 1.5 meters. In general, regression data for the computed ranges exhibit smaller standard errors than the regression data for the ranges recorded during the trial. This is due, in part, to the fact that computed ranges are computed for each second while the recorded ranges included time gaps.

Table 21 shows the range values for the Bow Receiver--Transponder 4 pair, required secondary smoothing due to the large standard error obtained during the initial regression. In this case, a second smoothing pass was made using a linear equation of the form  $R = a + bt$ . Table 21 also shows that the bow receiver tended to produce larger standard errors than the pilothouse receiver due to the fact that fewer range measurements were recorded per unit time.

Table 20. Range Smoothing Regression Data  
(Four Straight-Course, Speed-Power Runs)

<u>Trial Run</u>	<u>Receiver</u>	<u>(a) Transponder</u>	<u>Regression Points</u>	<u>Regressed Data, N</u>	<u>Standard Error, s</u> (meters)
1 (1135 seconds)	P	1	15	1055	1.886
	P	2	15	1119	1.803
	B	1 (b)	7	296	3.261
	B	1 (c)	15	236	0.674
	B	2	7	371	2.155
2 (880 seconds)	P	1	15	784	2.684
	P	2	15	849	1.954
	B	1 (b)	7	392	1.625
	B	1 (c)	15	126	0.709
	B	2	7	278	2.101
3 (1035 seconds)	P	1	15	971	1.748
	P	2	15	1014	1.850
	B	1 (b)	7	292	2.024
	B	1 (c)	15	186	2.696
	B	2	7	355	1.946
4 (935 seconds)	P	1	15	867	1.940
	P	2	15	915	2.295
	B	1 (b)	7	253	1.976
	B	1 (c)	15	256	0.617
	B	2	7	321	1.692

(a) P = Pilothouse Receiver, B = Bow Receiver  
(b) Smoothing only the data recorded during the trial.  
(c) Smoothing of ranges computed from other range measurements.

Table 21. Range Smoothing Regression Data  
(Four Steering Runs)

<u>Trial Run</u>	<u>Receiver</u>	<u>(a) Transponder</u>	<u>Regression Points</u>	<u>Regressed Data, N</u>	<u>Standard Error, s (meters)</u>
5 (1010 seconds)	P	1	15	940	1.646
	P	2	15	992	1.618
	B	1	7	282	3.530
	B	2	7	348	2.068
6 (550 seconds)	P	3	13	390	1.783
	P	4	13	502	1.351
	B	3	7	146	3.122
	B	4	7	176	1.507
7 (590 seconds)	P	3	13	392	1.858
	P	4	13	548	1.615
	B	3	7	142	2.309
	B	4 } (b)	7	188	5.763
	B	4 } (b)	7	590	0.872
8 (415 seconds)	P	1	15	344	2.279
	P	2	15	401	1.626
	B	1 (c)	7	103	1.934
	B	1 (d)	15	183	1.736
	B	2	7	145	2.250

(a) P = Pilothouse Receiver, B = Bow Receiver  
 (b) Due to the large initial error (5.763 meters), a second smoothing pass was made using a linear form.  
 (c) Smoothing only the data recorded during the trial.  
 (d) Smoothing of range data computed from other range measurements.

## 7.6 Compute Antenna X,Y Positions

After smoothing the recorded range data, two range measurements were available for each tow antenna at each second of the trials. These range measurements together with known transponder X,Y coordinates provided the data to compute the tow's position and attitude in the waterway.

Figure 38 shows the required translation of reference axes from the plane coordinate system used by the Geodetic Survey to a system used to describe vehicle motion [9]. Previous sections of the report (Sections III, V, and VI) gave geographic positions in terms of X,Y coordinates typically used in surveying in which X was positive eastward, Y positive northward, and Z positive upward from the earth's surface.

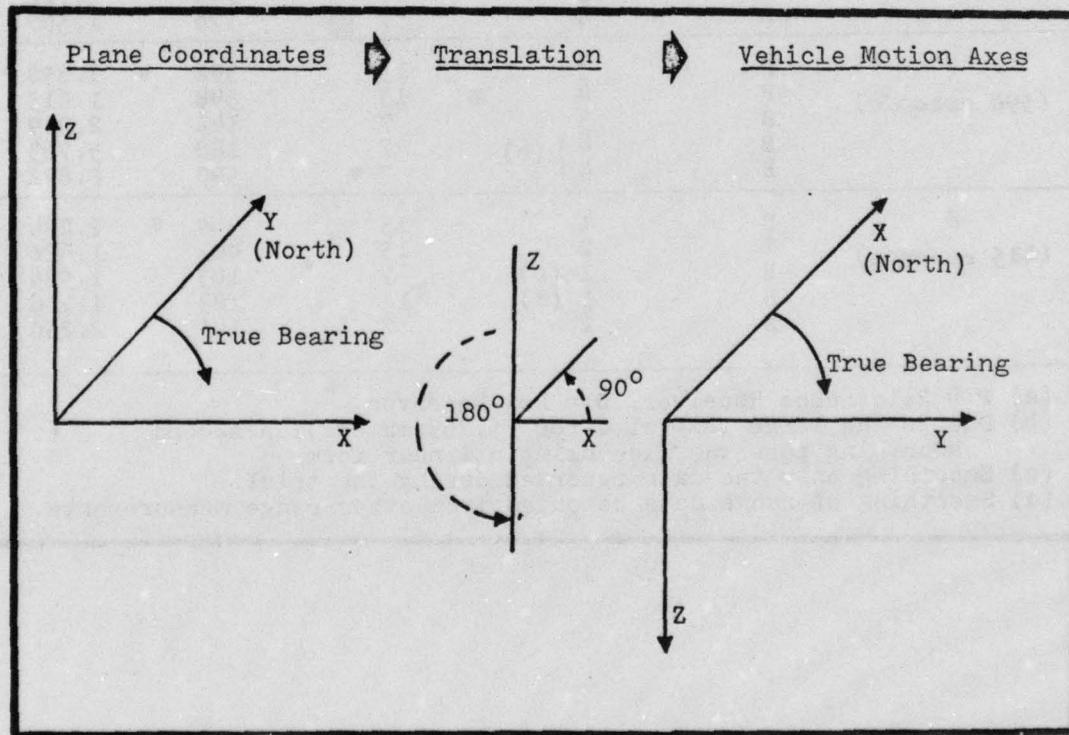


Figure 38. Translation of Plane Coordinate Axes

Using this coordinate system, bearing angles measured clockwise from North (the Y axis) conflicted with traditional vehicle motion axes in which the Z axis was positive downward.

The translation was accomplished by changing coordinate labels (X to Y, Y to X). The resulting coordinates were X positive northward, Y positive eastward, and Z positive downward in the direction of increasing water depth. True bearings, measured clockwise from north ( $000^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ ), were consistent with the commonly used "right-hand screw rule" notation for angular direction.

Figure 39 gives the solution geometry for antenna X, Y positions.  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are the transponder positions, and  $D$  the distance between them. The true bearing of  $T_2$  from  $T_1$  is given as  $\theta$ . The ranges from the tow's antenna (A) to the transponders are given as  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , respectively.

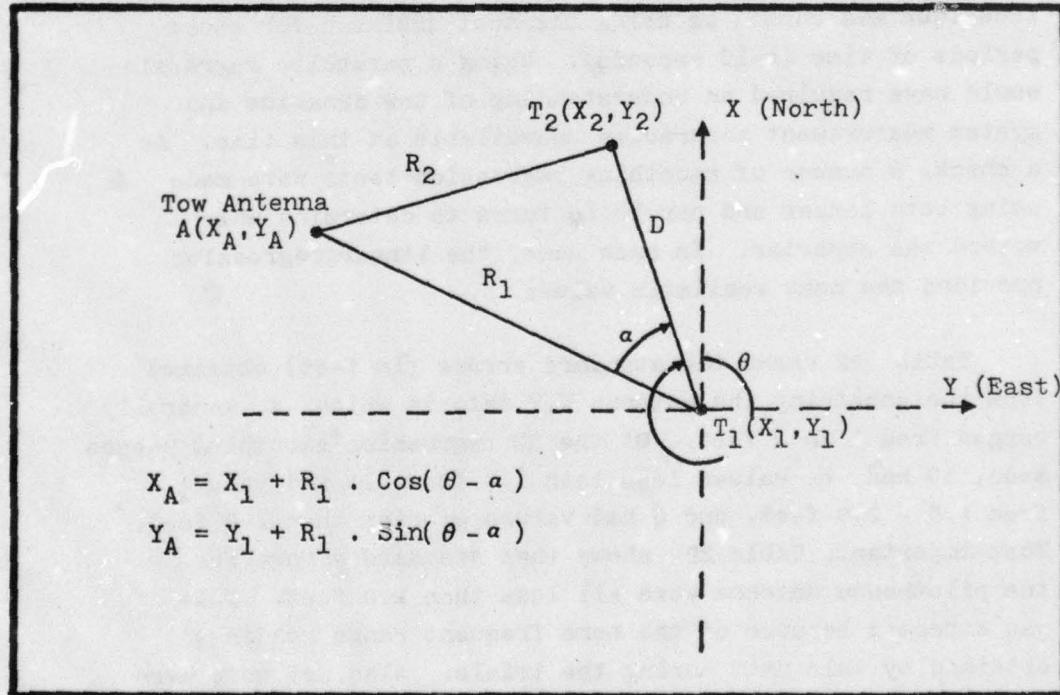


Figure 39. Typical Antenna and Transponder Geometry

Given 3 sides of the triangle,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , and  $D$ , the angle  $\alpha$  can be computed using the Cosine Formula (Section 7.4) and added to or subtracted from  $\theta$  to solve for antenna coordinates,  $X_A$  and  $Y_A$ . The location of the transponder and tow antenna relative to the transponder baseline ( $D$ ) determines whether  $\alpha$  is added to or subtracted from  $\theta$ .

Computing  $X_A$  and  $Y_A$  values shown in Figure 39 required that  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be converted from meters to feet. Following this conversion,  $X_A, Y_A$  coordinates are calculated for each antenna at every second of the trial run.

#### 7.7 Smooth Antenna X,Y Position Data

The antenna X,Y positions were smoothed using a linear regression and solving for the mid-point. This reduced the "wobble" caused by computing X and Y values from two independently smoothed ranges. The linear regression smoothing technique was chosen as being the most unbiased for short periods of time (6-10 seconds). Using a parabolic regression would have required an understanding of tow dynamics and system measurement accuracies unavailable at this time. As a check, a number of smoothing regression tests were made using both linear and parabolic forms to determine which method was superior. In each case, the linear regression provided the most realistic values.

Table 22 shows the standard errors (in feet) obtained from the smoothing the antenna X,Y data in which  $s$  generally ranged from 1 to 2 feet. Of the 32 regression smoothing passes made, 10 had  $s$  values less than 1.0 foot, 16 had values from 1.0 - 2.0 feet, and 6 had values greater than 2.0 feet. Most important, Table 22 shows that standard errors for the pilothouse antenna were all less than 2.0 feet. This was expected because of the more frequent range readings obtained by this unit during the trials. Also, of note were

Table 22. X, Y Antenna Regression Smoothing Data

<u>Trial Run</u>	<u>Antenna</u>	<u>(a) Coordinate</u>	<u>Regression Points</u>	<u>Regressed Data, N</u>	<u>Standard Error, s</u> (feet)
1 (1135 seconds)	P	X	7	1135	0.815
	P	Y	"	"	1.571
	B	X	"	"	1.145
	B	Y	"	"	2.311
2 (880 seconds)	P	X	"	880	0.860
	P	Y	"	"	1.662
	B	X	"	"	1.062
	B	Y	"	"	1.793
3 (1035 seconds)	P	X	"	1035	0.740
	P	Y	"	"	1.597
	B	X	"	"	0.983
	B	Y	"	"	2.200
4 (935 seconds)	P	X	"	935	0.957
	P	Y	"	"	1.733
	B	X	"	"	0.909
	B	Y	"	"	2.027
5 (1010 seconds)	P	X	"	1010	0.706
	P	Y	"	"	1.503
	B	X	"	"	0.976
	B	Y	"	"	2.967
6 (550 seconds)	P	X	"	550	1.051
	P	Y	"	"	1.584
	B	X	"	"	1.388
	B	Y	"	"	2.582
7 (590 seconds)	P	X	"	590	1.170
	P	Y	"	"	1.168
	B	X	"	"	1.519
	B	Y	"	"	1.770
8 (415 seconds)	P	X	"	415	0.722
	P	Y	"	"	1.886
	B	X	"	"	0.928
	B	Y	"	"	2.530
(a) P = Pilothouse Antenna      B = Bow Antenna					

the consistently higher  $s$  values for the Y coordinate at both antennas. These larger errors were most noticeable for trial runs 1 through 5 and trial run 8 when the tow was travelling in a north-south direction (primarily along the X axis).

### 7.8 True Heading Calculation

The tow's attitude in the waterway is determined by computing its true heading angle using the smoothed antenna X,Y data described in the previous section. Figure 40 shows the geometry of the tow and graphically depicts the relationship between the antennas and heading angle. The X-axis is shown as the north-south axis with the tow's true heading angle ( $\psi$ ) drawn to the tow's centerline.

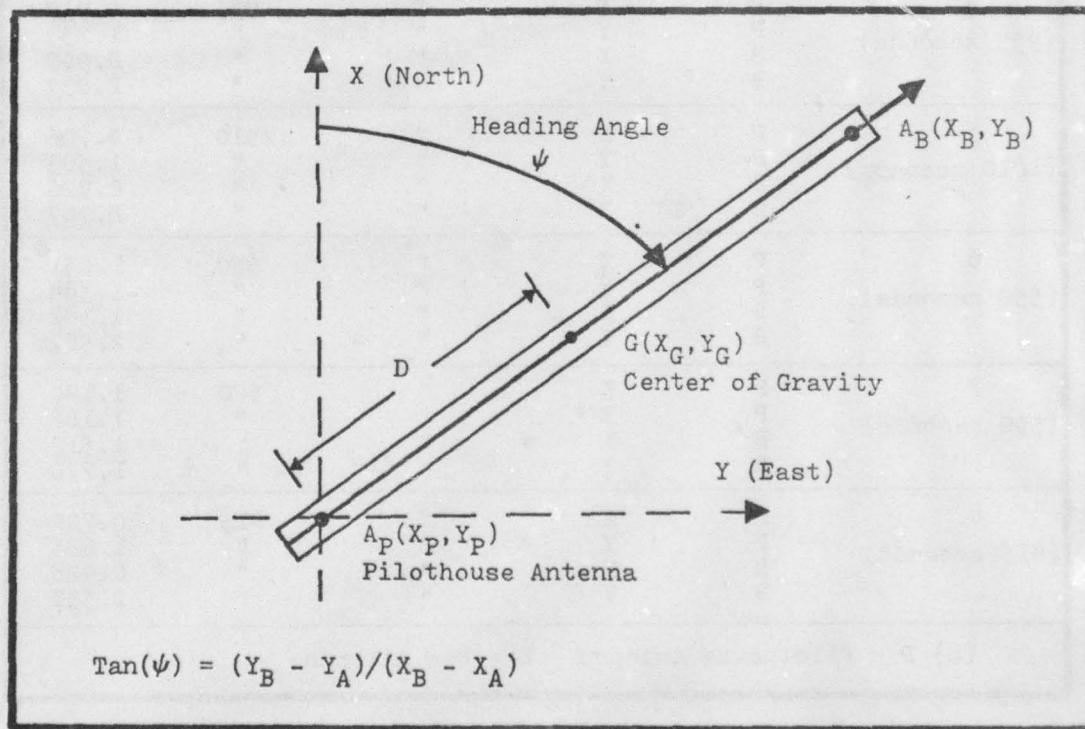


Figure 40. Heading Angle Geometry

Because the antennas were located approximately along the centerline of the tow, computing the true heading involved determining the bearing angle of the bow antenna from the pilothouse antenna. This bearing angle was taken as the angle measured clockwise from the X axis to the line connecting the pilothouse and bow antenna. This angle was then adjusted because the two antennas were not parallel to the tow's centerline.

After the heading angles were computed for each second of a trial run, these angles were made functions of a second degree equation in time (t) given by Eq. 6 below. The three coefficients (a, b, c) were solved using simultaneous equations given 3 adjacent values for  $t$  and  $\psi$ . The yaw rate ( $\dot{\psi}$  in Eq. 7) and the angular acceleration ( $\ddot{\psi}$  in Eq. 8) were the first and second derivatives evaluated at the mid-point.

$$\psi = f(t) = a + bt + ct^2 \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{\psi} = f'(t) = b + 2ct \quad (7)$$

$$\ddot{\psi} = f''(t) = 2c \quad (8)$$

#### 7.9 Center of Gravity X,Y Coordinates

The distance between the Miniranger antennas and key points on the tow were determined from measurements taken when the antennas were installed prior to the trials. These measurements together with dimensional data describing the tow, were used to locate the center of gravity relative to each antenna. These relationships combined with the second-by-second antenna X,Y and heading angle data provided X,Y coordinates for the tow's center of gravity at each second during the trial.

Figure 40 depicts the geometry used to locate the tow's center of gravity  $G(X_G, Y_G)$  from the position of the pilothouse antenna ( $A_p$ ) and the heading angle ( $\psi$ ).  $X_G$  and  $Y_G$  are given by:

$$X_G = X_p + D \cdot \cos(\psi) \quad (9)$$

$$Y_G = Y_p + D \cdot \sin(\psi) \quad (10)$$

where  $D$  is the distance from the pilothouse antenna to the center of gravity.

#### 7.10 Smooth Center of Gravity Coordinates and Compute Velocity

Major end products from the computer analysis were the specification of tow velocities and smoothed center of gravity coordinates for each second of the trial runs. The center of gravity coordinates required smoothing because they were calculated from independently derived bow and pilothouse coordinates. The linear regression equations used to smooth the coordinates were differentiated to obtain velocity. The fitted equation and its first derivative were evaluated at the mid-point to give the smoothed coordinate and velocity data.

The linear regression, used for smoothing, fitted 5 data points over a 4 second time span. This time span was chosen because it was shorter than the 6 seconds used in smoothing the bow and pilothouse antenna coordinates from which the center of gravity coordinates were derived. Also, the 4 second time span produced no artificial flattening of data.

Table 23 shows the standard errors obtained from smoothing the  $X_G$  and  $Y_G$  data for the eight trial runs. For the most part,  $s$  ranged between 0.1 and 0.4 feet with  $X_G$  having a much larger standard error than the  $Y_G$  coordinate. Of the 16 smoothing passes made, 5 had  $s$  values under 0.2

Table 23. Center of Gravity Regression Smoothing Data

<u>Trial Run</u>	<u>Coordinate</u>	<u>Regression Points</u>	<u>Regressed Data, N</u>	<u>Standard Error, s (feet)</u>
1 (1135 seconds)	X Y	5 "	1135 "	0.179 0.307
2 (880 seconds)	X Y	" "	880 "	0.196 0.285
3 (1035 seconds)	X Y	" "	1035 "	0.162 0.294
4 (935 seconds)	X Y	" "	935 "	0.231 0.322
5 (1010 seconds)	X Y	7 "}(a) "	1010 "	0.292 0.705
6 (550 seconds)	X Y	5 "	550 "	0.179 0.345
7 (590 seconds)	X Y	7 "}(a) "	590 "	0.859 0.684
8 (415 seconds)	X Y	5 "	415 "	0.168 0.379

(a) Examination of X and Y velocities from the regression equation using 5 data points showed large second-to-second variations. Using 7 data points reduced this variation.

feet, 8 had values between 0.2 and 0.4 feet, and only 3 had s values greater than 0.4 feet.

Trial runs 5 and 7 shown in Table 23 were initially smoothed using 5 data points. However, examination of the X and Y velocities ( $\dot{X}$  and  $\dot{Y}$ ) resulting from differentiating the regression equations showed uncharacteristically large second-to-second variations. When 7 data points were used in the smoothing regression, the resulting  $\dot{X}$  and  $\dot{Y}$  values appeared much more realistic.

### 7.11 Smooth X,Y Velocity and Compute Acceleration

The method of deriving the X and Y acceleration ( $\ddot{X}$  and  $\ddot{Y}$ ) was similar to the method employed in the previous section to derive velocities. The velocity data were smoothed by fitting a linear regression ( $\dot{X}, \dot{Y} = a + bt$ ) to five consecutive points (4 second time span) and solving for the mid-point to provide new  $\dot{X}$  and  $\dot{Y}$  values. Differentiating the above equation with respect to time provided values for the tow's acceleration along the X and Y axes ( $\ddot{X}, \ddot{Y} = b$ ). Table 24 shows the standard

Table 24. Velocity Smoothing Regression Data

<u>Trial Run</u>	<u>Velocity Vector</u>	<u>Regression Points</u>	<u>Regressed Data, N</u>	<u>Standard Error, s</u> (feet/second)
1	X	5	1135	0.047
	Y	"	"	0.085
2	X	"	880	0.050
	Y	"	"	0.078
3	X	"	1035	0.046
	Y	"	"	0.085
4	X	"	935	0.065
	Y	"	"	0.090
5	X	"	1010	0.048
	Y	"	"	0.113
6	X	"	550	0.051
	Y	"	"	0.092
7	X	"	590	0.099
	Y	"	"	0.081
8	X	"	415	0.045
	Y	"	"	0.104

errors obtained from the velocity smoothing regressions. Only 2 of the 16 smoothing calculations resulted in  $s$  values greater than 0.1 feet/second and none had values less than 0.04 feet/second.

#### 7.12 Drift Angle, Resultant Velocity and Acceleration Calculations

The drift angle ( $\beta$ ) is the angle formed by the intersection of the resultant velocity ( $U$ ) and centerline of the tow as shown in Figure 41. The drift angle is measured from  $U$  to the tow's centerline and is positive when measured clockwise, negative when measured counter-clockwise. The magnitude of  $U$  is given by  $U = (\dot{X}^2 + \dot{Y}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ . The magnitude of the resultant acceleration is given as  $\dot{U} = (\ddot{X}^2 + \ddot{Y}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

Computationally,  $\beta$  is solved at each second of a trial run by first determining the true direction of  $U$ , defined as  $\theta$  and given in degrees, as shown below.

$$\theta = \text{arcTan}(\dot{Y}/\dot{X}) \quad (11)$$

where

- 1)  $\dot{X} \geq 0$  and  $\dot{Y} \geq 0$ ,  $\theta \leftarrow \theta$ ,
- 2)  $\dot{X} < 0$  and  $\dot{Y} \geq 0$ ,  $\theta \leftarrow 180^\circ - \theta$ ,
- 3)  $\dot{X} < 0$  and  $\dot{Y} \leq 0$ ,  $\theta \leftarrow 180^\circ + \theta$ ,
- 4)  $\dot{X} \geq 0$  and  $\dot{Y} \leq 0$ ,  $\theta \leftarrow 360^\circ - \theta$ ;

and,

$$\beta = \psi - \theta. \quad (12)$$

When  $\beta$  is positive,  $U$  is on the port side of the tow's centerline.

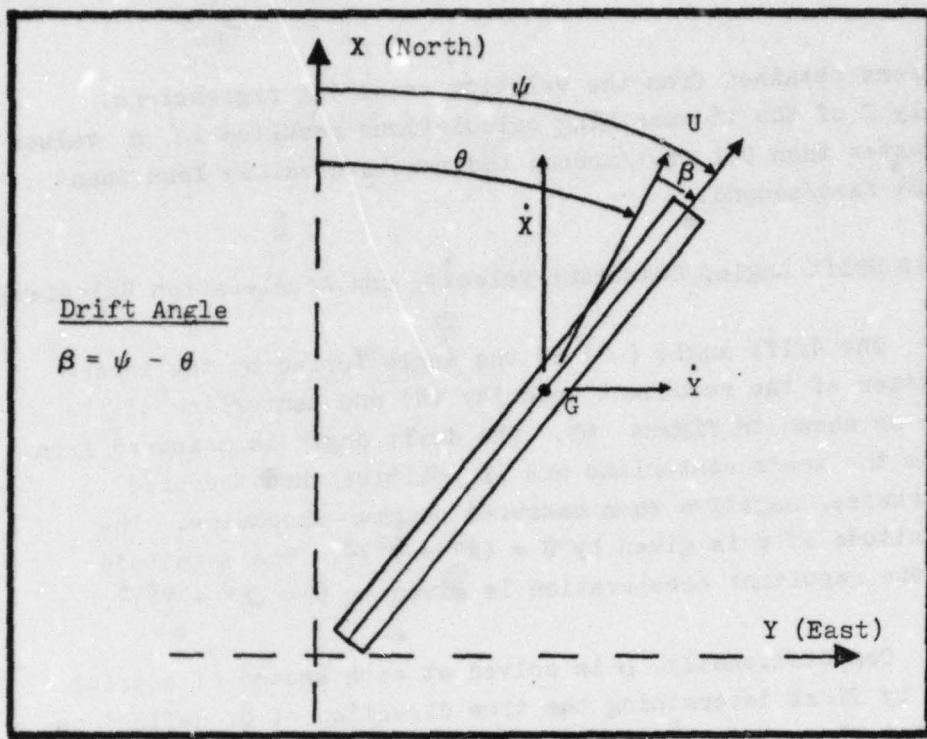


Figure 41. Drift Angle of Tow

### VIII. RUDDER ANGLE DATA PROCESSING

Rudder movements during the trials were recorded as voltages on a strip-chart recorder. These voltages (which varied with steering system displacement) were then translated into rudder angles using a nomograph constructed to match the voltage scale of the recorder with a mathematical function relating the rudder angles to steering system displacements. This relationship was checked against voltage and rudder angle calibration measurements made prior to the trials.

Figure 42 gives an example of the strip chart recordings obtained during the trials. The vertical axis gives the voltage in 100 millivolts increments. The horizontal axis gives the time in 1 second increments. The 1 millimeter division on the chart correspond to a recording speed of 1 millimeter per second used during the trials.

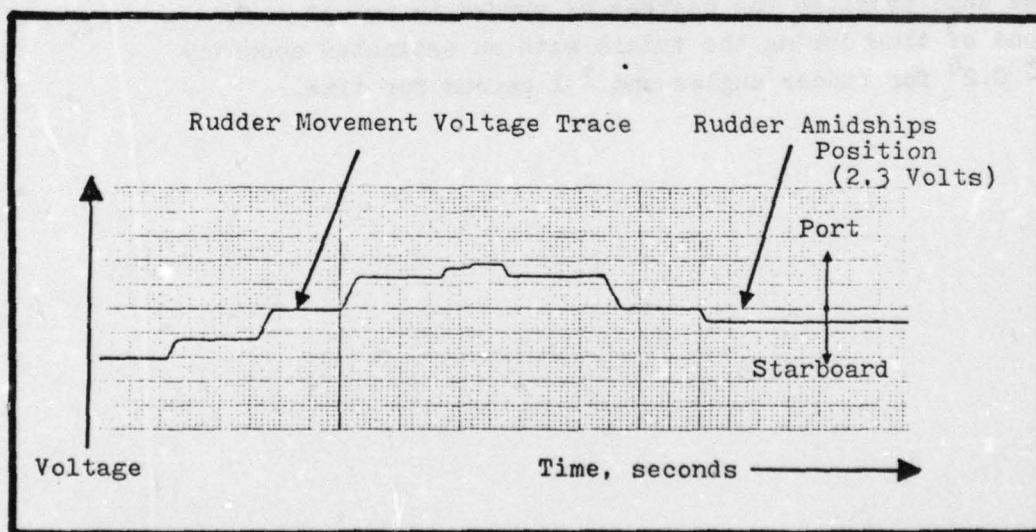


Figure 42. Example of Rudder Angle Voltage Recording

The horizontal centerline of the chart in Figure 42 corresponds to a rudder amidships position and a voltage of 2.3 volts. Values above the centerline measure port or left rudder angles; below, starboard or right rudder angles.

Eq. 13 below was used to translate voltage measurements into rudder angles.

$$\delta = -70.2 + \text{arcCos}(0.8845 - 0.2058V - 0.0137V^2) \quad (13)$$

where

$\delta$  = rudder angle, degrees

V = measured voltage .

This equation employed common notation for angular direction in which clockwise (port) rudder movements relative to the tow's longitudinal axis were positive; counter-clockwise movements were negative [9].

Rudder angle and time data for each trial run were coded onto 80-column IBM cards and stored on magnetic tape. These data provided the degrees of rudder in use at each second of time during the trials with an estimated accuracy of  $\pm 0.2^\circ$  for rudder angles and  $\pm 1$  second for time.

## IX. ENGINE PARAMETER DATA PROCESSING

The performance of the engines during the trials were measured by two primary variables--shaft horsepower (SHP) and shaft revolutions per minute (SRPM). These measurements were recorded by Dravo personnel approximately once every minute for both the starboard and port engines during seven of the eight trial runs. No engine measurements were taken for trial run 7, the southbound trial run around Wilkinson Point bend. For this run, the engines were maintained at an approximately constant speed and values for SHP and SRPM estimated.

After the trials, Dravo processed the recorded engine data and furnished these data to RMSA. In addition to the SHP and SRPM data, engine horsepower (BHP) and engine revolutions per minute (ERPM) data were also provided for each engine at one minute intervals. These data, given in Appendix B, were coded onto 80-column IBM cards, entered into the computer, and placed on magnetic tape for processing.

Computer processing of engine data was limited to providing a second-by-second array of SHP, SRPM, and ERPM values for each engine conforming to the format adopted for the tow position and rudder angle data. To obtain measurements for each second, a polynomical of the form  $SHP = a + bt + ct^2$  was solved using simultaneous equations for three adjacent SHP values. The resulting equation was then used to calculate SHP values for each second of time in the interval between recorded SHP values. Similar computations were made on the other variables resulting in estimates for each engine at each second during the trials. The values for the port and starboard engines were then added (for SHP) or averaged (for SRPM and ERPM) to obtain combined performance.

Appendix A contains examples of the computerized engine data with Table A.3 showing the data prior to processing and Table A.10 showing the final form of the computerized engine data. Engine horsepower (BHP) was omitted to conserve computer space since SHP was considered a constant 98 percent of BHP. ERPM could have been omitted as well because the ratio of ERPM to SRPM was constant at 3.47:1. ERPM was included, however, to provide a more complete array of towboat performance parameters.

## X. WATERWAY PARAMETER DATA PROCESSING

While most of the data processing activities related to obtaining second-by-second measures of tow performance such as speed, attitude, and position, a significant amount of effort was spent developing second-by-second descriptions of the waterway environment. These waterway parameters were, for the most part, extrapolated from river charts of the area showing depth and river bank and bottom contours. The limited current measurements taken prior to the trials were the only waterway parameters actually measured.

### 10.1 Current Velocity Calculations

The current measurements described in Section III were obtained at two locations along the test course as shown by boxed in values in Table 25. The first current measurements were taken at the Transponder 2 site between the north range and 190 Bridge. The second measurements were taken in the mid-channel area of Wilkinson Point bend south of Transponder 4.

These current data were then plotted and averaged to give current velocity vectors at two geographic points in the river. The vectors were then compared with the river depth profiles [10] at these two points to determine if the computed current path was parallel to the maximum flow path indicated by the profiles --in each case they were.

Based upon this and using Reference 10, an estimated current path was drawn from one end of the trial area to the other which passed through the two measured current points. Tangents to this path were drawn at nine points (three in the bend area and six in the straight course area) and the true direction of the tangents taken from a chart. Table 25 lists the true direction of the current for these locations.

Table 25. Current Velocity Data

River Coordinates, ft <sup>a</sup>		Velocity, fps <sup>b</sup>			Direction	Area <sup>c</sup>
X	Y	$v_c$	$\dot{X}$	$\dot{Y}$	T, deg.	$A, ft^2$
<u>Straight Test Course</u>						
651,100	---	2.88	-2.87	0.20	176	77,500
653,000	---	2.90	-2.90	-0.05	181	73,500
656,500	---	2.77	-2.72	-0.53	191	96.500
659,700	---	2.76	-2.71	-0.53	191	98,750
662,900	---	2.87	-2.87	0.05	179	78,500
665,400	---	2.80	-2.77	0.39	172	91,000
<u>Bend Area</u>						
671,400	43,000	2.82	-2.72	0.73	165	88,000
674,000	41,400	2.20	-1.29	1.78	126	198,000
674,700	39,100	2.24	0.52	2.22	84	191,750

a. Transformed Lambert Coordinates with X positive north,  
 Y positive east. Y values are equivalent to Lambert  
 X minus  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  feet. Y values for the straight  
 test course were omitted because the river had a  
 north-south orientation.

b.  $v_c = (\dot{X}^2 + \dot{Y}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  where  $\dot{X}$  is the velocity along the  
 X axis,  $\dot{Y}$  along the Y axis.

c. These data estimated to be accurate to  $\pm 5$  percent.

Having determined current direction (T) along the river,  
 the next step was to estimate current velocity variations. This  
 was done by comparing the approximate cross-section area of the  
 river at the two points where current velocity had been measured.  
 In the Wilkinson Point bend area, the measured current velocity  
 was 2.2 feet/second and the estimated cross-sectional area of the  
 river was 198,000 square feet. South of the 190 Bridge, the  
 measured current velocity was 2.8 feet/second and the estimated

cross-sectional area of the river was 91,000 square feet. These data were used to solve a simple linear equation with  $V_c$ , the current velocity in feet/second, made a function of  $A$ , the river cross-sectional area in square feet, and given by

$$V_c = 3.31 - (5.61 \times 10^{-6}) \cdot A . \quad (14)$$

Reference 10 was used to estimate the cross section areas at seven additional points along the test course. These values, shown in Table 25, were then used in Eq. 14 to calculate the corresponding current velocities shown as  $V_c$  in Table 25. The velocity components along the  $X$  and  $Y$  axes ( $\dot{X}, \dot{Y}$ ) were then computed from the current direction ( $T$ ) and velocity ( $V_c$ ) data as follows:

$$\dot{X} = V_c \cdot \cos(T); \quad (15)$$

$$\dot{Y} = V_c \cdot \sin(T) . \quad (16)$$

The  $\dot{X}$  and  $\dot{Y}$  data in Table 25 were incorporated in the computer program to estimate the current effect felt by the tow as it moved over the test course. The position of the bow was used to compute the river current felt by the tow for each second of a trial run. This was done using the bow antenna's  $X$  coordinate to interpolate between the  $X$  coordinates for the current data given in Table 25. Because the  $X$  coordinate of the bow was never greater than 674,700 in the bend area and because the course of the river was parallel to the  $X$  axis over the straight course trial area, interpolation with respect to the  $Y$  axis was not required. When the  $X$  position of the bow was less than (south of) 651,100, the current was assumed constant at  $\dot{X} = 2.87$  feet/second and  $\dot{Y} = 0.20$  feet/second. Examples of the resulting computerized current data are given in Appendix A, columns 35 and 36 of Table A.10.

## 10.2 Depth of Water, Distance from Bank Calculations

During the trials, the tow's movement along the river was influenced by the depth of water through which it traveled as well as the distance between it and the river banks on each side. It was hoped that depth measurements could be obtained from fathometer readings during the trials and incorporated directly into the computerized tow trial data base. This was not possible because the fathometer in the pilothouse was difficult to read without interfering with the pilot during the trials.

As a result, the water depth and bank distance data incorporated in the trial data base were obtained by plotting the positions of the pilothouse and bow antennas at about 1 minute intervals for each trial run on the charts contained in Reference 10. These charts gave relatively well defined river bank contours which allowed the distance between each bank and the plotted antenna positions to be measured. These distances were estimated to be within 25 feet of the actual distance between bank and tow.

Depth of water at the plotted tow positions were interpolated from these same charts. Cross-sectional depth profiles were given approximately every 1000 feet along the test course with the depth of the water shown in feet at 100 foot intervals across the river. The resulting depth data were estimated to be accurate to  $\pm$  5 percent when corrected for the 5.6 foot gage reading at the time of the trials.

The distances between bank and tow, the interpolation depths, and the corresponding trial times for each run were coded onto 80-column IBM cards and stored as digital records on magnetic tape. Examples of the initial computerized depth data are shown in Appendix A, Table A.3, columns 37 and 38. Examples of the initial computerized data giving the distances between pilothouse and bow antennas and each river bank are given in Table A.4 of Appendix A.

Because these data were obtained at about 1 minute intervals, a "three-point" interpolation algorithm in the computer program was used to calculate values for each second of a trial run. Examples of the final data were given in Appendix A, in Table A.10 for water depth, and in Table A.11 for the distances between the tow and river banks.

APPENDIX A.  
Computerized Trial Data Examples

This section contains examples of the digital computer records developed from the tow trial measurements. The purpose of this section is to show the evolutionary nature of the data processing activity undertaken in this project using printouts of 106 seconds of recorded data from the first part of Run 1 as tabular examples. Sections VII through X of the report describe the data processing sequence used to generate the tables in Appendix A.

Each of the following tables are taken from 2 standard 11" x 15" printout pages generated by the report writing section of the computer program. The tables have literal column descriptions at the top with the columns numbered at the bottom from 1 to 42. The local time of each trial (hours:minutes:seconds) is given in the left hand column of each table with the data record index time (in seconds) next to it.

The report writer used four page formats to list the data. The first page format contains 12 numbered columns with the edited Mini-ranger ranges in columns 1 through 4, the adjusted and smoothed ranges in columns 5 through 8, and the smoothed tow antenna X, Y coordinates in columns 9 through 12. Note, the X and Y axes are not Lambert coordinates but refer to the transformed axes in which X is positive north and Y is positive east. In these tables, Y is the transformed Lambert X coordinate with  $2 \times 10^6$  feet subtracted.

The second page format contains 13 columns numbered from 13 through 25. Columns 13 through 24 give tow position, heading, velocity, and acceleration data typically used to describe vehicle motion. Column 25 gives the rudder angles recorded during the trials.

The third page format contains 13 columns numbered from 26 to 38. Columns 26 through 34 contain engine measurements obtained during the trials. Columns 35 and 36 contain the computed X,Y current velocities and columns 37 and 38 the chartered river depth at the bow and stern of the tow.

The fourth page contains four columns numbered from 39 to 42. These columns list the distance in feet between the river banks and the pilothouse and bow antennas.

Tables A.1, A.2, A.3 and A.4 (corresponding to the four page formats) show the digitized data base at the start of the computer processing sequence. These tables show that only 17 of the 42 columns contained data; and, much of this data at intervals of a minute or more.

The first step in the processing sequence was to adjust the range measurements in columns 1, 3, and 4 for the time and height differences and place the new range values in columns 5, 7, and 8 as shown in Table A.5. The range data in column 2 did not require these adjustments.

The next processing step smoothed the adjusted range measurements and used the regression equations to compute ranges where none were recorded. The results of this step were shown in Table A.6 with columns 5-8 completely filled with non-zero range values. The range data in column 2 were placed in column 6 after smoothing.

Next, the smoothed range values in column 5-8 and the known transponder coordinates were used to compute the geographic X and Y coordinates for the pilothouse and bow antennas. These computed coordinates were then smoothed as shown by the values in columns 9-12 in Table A.7. The data in columns 9-12 of Table A.7 form the

primary position descriptors used to compute parameters describing tow motion. Table A.7 also lists the final form of the data stored on magnetic tape.

The next steps use the smoothed antenna X, Y data to compute tow heading, yaw rate, and yaw acceleration (column 15, 19, and 24, respectively). The heading angle and pilothouse antenna coordinates are then used to compute the X and Y coordinates for the tow's center of gravity (columns 13 and 14). The values obtained from these tow steps are shown in Table A.8.

Following the computation of the coordinates for the center of gravity, the next step smoothed this data and differentiated the smoothing regression equations to obtain the tow's X and Y velocities (given in columns 16 and 17). These velocities were then smoothed with the smoothing equations differentiated to obtain the X and Y accelerations listed in columns 21 and 22. Resultant velocities and accelerations were then computed for columns 18 and 23, respectively. The smoothed velocity data in columns 16 and 17 and heading angle data in column 15 were then used to compute the tow's drift angle in column 20. These steps completed the processing sequence for the data in columns 13-25 and resulted in the final data array shown in Table A.9.

Table A.10 shows the engine performance data (columns 26-31) after three-point interpolation was used to provide performance measures for each second during the run. Columns 26 and 29 were then added to obtain the total shaft horsepower given in column 32. Port and starboard shaft and engine RPM data (columns 27 and 30, 28 and 31, respectively) were averaged and placed in columns 33 and 34.

Table A.10 also shows water depth at the stern and bow for each second of the run (columns 37 and 38) derived from three-point

interpolation of the limited depth data provided at the start of the processing (Table A.4, columns 37 and 38). Current velocities at the bow of the tow are listed in columns 35 and 36 of Table A.10 relative to the X and Y axes. This allows tow speed through the water in feet/second to be calculated at each second of the run by:

$$v_{\text{water}} = [(Col. 16 - Col. 35)^2 + (Col. 17 - Col. 36)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

The last processing step used three-point interpolation to develop distances between each river bank and each antenna on the tow as shown in Table A.11, columns 39-42. Table A.11 together with Tables A.7, A.9, and A.10 are examples of the final digital records available after the trial data had been processed.

Table A.1 Page One, Initial Data

TIME HHMMSS	SECs	TRIM 1		TRIM 2		BOH RANGE, METERS		ADJ. TR. RANGE, METERS		ADJ. S4, RANGE, METERS		TOH/BOAT		X, Y XXXXXX, Y YYYYYYY, Z	DATA, FT TTTTTT, TT	BOH UNIT X, Y XXXXXX, Z
		TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	XX, YY TTTTTT, TT	XX, YY TTTTTT, TT			
219 0	0	1273.0	5483.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 1	2	1273.0	5480.0	1083.0	5159.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 2	3	1273.0	5477.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 3	4	1264.0	5473.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 4	5	1264.0	5470.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 5	6	1265.0	5464.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 6	7	1265.0	5463.0	1074.0	5140.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 7	8	1254.0	5461.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
219 8	9	1254.0	5458.0	1071.0	5135.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21910	11	1254.0	5451.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21911	12	1254.0	5449.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21912	13	1245.0	5443.0	1066.0	5126.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21913	14	1245.0	5440.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21914	15	1242.0	5434.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21915	16	1242.0	5435.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21916	17	1239.0	5431.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21917	18	1239.0	5424.0	1054.0	5110.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21918	19	1231.0	5422.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21919	20	1233.0	5415.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21920	21	1231.0	5419.0	1058.0	5101.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21921	22	1229.0	5412.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21922	23	1225.0	5410.0	1054.0	5088.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21923	24	1229.0	5409.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21924	25	1221.0	5402.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21925	26	1219.0	5404.0	1050.0	5069.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21926	27	1219.0	5399.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21927	28	1215.0	5391.0	1046.0	5071.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21928	29	1219.0	5388.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21929	30	1208.0	5349.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21930	31	1209.0	5357.0	1042.0	5062.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21931	32	1225.0	5379.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21932	33	1225.0	5376.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21933	34	1207.0	5371.0	1041.0	5055.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21934	35	1202.0	5367.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21935	36	1222.0	5363.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21936	37	1194.0	5364.0	1030.0	5044.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21937	38	1194.0	5356.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21938	39	1193.0	5359.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21939	40	1195.0	5353.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21940	41	1192.0	5347.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21941	42	1185.0	5347.0	1024.0	5022.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21942	43	1185.0	5334.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21943	44	1185.0	5331.0	1025.0	5015.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21944	45	1180.0	5332.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21945	46	1177.0	5328.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21946	47	1176.0	5326.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21947	48	1175.0	5317.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21948	49	1171.0	5320.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21949	50	1175.0	5311.0	1021.0	4946.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21950	51	1169.0	5311.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21951	52	1171.0	5307.0	1014.0	4948.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21952	53	1166.0	5336.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21953	54	1164.0	5322.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21954	55	1161.0	5314.0	1010.0	4973.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21955	56	1161.0	5295.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21956	57	1156.0	5297.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21957	58	1153.0	5247.0	1007.0	4946.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21958	59	1152.0	5284.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
21959	60	1155.0	5284.0	1003.0	4948.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 0	61	1144.0	5274.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 1	62	1187.0	5271.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 2	63	1181.0	5271.0	1002.0	4947.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 3	64	1160.0	5264.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 4	65	1182.0	5261.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 5	66	1139.0	5252.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 6	67	1139.0	5252.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 7	68	1134.0	5244.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 8	69	1131.0	5242.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
220 9	70	1131.0	5243.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22010	71	1127.0	5237.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22011	72	1123.0	5235.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22012	73	1124.0	5230.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22013	74	1120.0	5229.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22014	75	1119.0	5227.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22015	76	1124.0	5220.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22016	77	1120.0	5219.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22017	78	1118.0	5214.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22018	79	1118.0	5209.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22019	80	1115.0	5204.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22020	81	1110.0	5173.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22021	82	1108.0	5193.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22022	83	1105.0	5184.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22023	84	1103.0	5181.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22024	85	1099.0	5188.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22025	86	1100.0	5185.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22026	87	1098.0	5179.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22027	88	1090.0	5173.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22028	89	1086.0	5164.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00
22029	90	1094.0	5164.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00	00

Table A.2 Page Two, Initial Data

Table A.3 Page Three, Initial Data

Table A.4 Page Four, Initial Data

TIME MMSS SECS	P.M. #3 BANK E/N BANK	DELT, FT. #3 BANK E/N BANK	BOW DELT, FT. #3 BANK E/N BANK	
210 0 1	.00	.00	.00	
210 1 2	.00	.00	.00	
210 2 3	.00	.00	.00	
210 3 4	.00	.00	.00	
210 4 5	.00	.00	.00	
210 5 6	.00	.00	.00	
210 6 7	.00	.00	.00	
210 7 8	.00	.00	.00	
210 8 9	.00	.00	.00	
210 9 10	.00	.00	.00	
210 10 11	.00	.00	.00	
210 11 12	.00	.00	.00	
210 12 13	.00	.00	.00	
210 13 14	.00	.00	.00	
210 14 15	.00	.00	.00	
210 15 16	.00	.00	.00	
210 16 17	.00	.00	.00	
210 17 18	.00	.00	.00	
210 18 19	.00	.00	.00	
210 19 20	.00	.00	.00	
210 20 21	.00	.00	.00	
210 21 22	.00	.00	.00	
210 22 23	.00	.00	.00	
210 23 24	.00	.00	.00	
210 24 25	.00	.00	.00	
210 25 26	.00	.00	.00	
210 26 27	.00	.00	.00	
210 27 28	.00	.00	.00	
210 28 29	.00	.00	.00	
210 29 30	.00	.00	.00	
210 30 31	.00	.00	.00	
210 31 32	.00	.00	.00	
210 32 33	.00	.00	.00	
210 33 34	.00	.00	.00	
210 34 35	.00	.00	.00	
210 35 36	.00	.00	.00	
210 36 37	.00	.00	.00	
210 37 38	.00	.00	.00	
210 38 39	.00	.00	.00	
210 39 40	.00	.00	.00	
210 40 41	1180.00	1767.00	1180.00	1767.00
210 41 42	.00	.00	.00	
210 42 43	.00	.00	.00	
210 43 44	.00	.00	.00	
210 44 45	.00	.00	.00	
210 45 46	.00	.00	.00	
210 46 47	.00	.00	.00	
210 47 48	.00	.00	.00	
210 48 49	.00	.00	.00	
210 49 50	.00	.00	.00	
210 50 51	.00	.00	.00	
210 51 52	.00	.00	.00	
210 52 53	.00	.00	.00	
210 53 54	.00	.00	.00	
210 54 55	.00	.00	.00	
210 55 56	.00	.00	.00	
210 56 57	.00	.00	.00	
210 57 58	.00	.00	.00	
210 58 59	.00	.00	.00	
210 59 60	.00	.00	.00	
210 60 61	1077.00	1793.00	1117.00	1700.00
220 0 62	.00	.00	.00	
220 1 63	.00	.00	.00	
220 2 64	.00	.00	.00	
220 3 65	.00	.00	.00	
220 4 66	.00	.00	.00	
220 5 67	.00	.00	.00	
220 6 68	.00	.00	.00	
220 7 69	.00	.00	.00	
220 8 70	.00	.00	.00	
220 9 71	.00	.00	.00	
220 10 72	.00	.00	.00	
220 11 73	.00	.00	.00	
220 12 74	.00	.00	.00	
220 13 75	.00	.00	.00	
220 14 76	.00	.00	.00	
220 15 77	.00	.00	.00	
220 16 78	.00	.00	.00	
220 17 79	.00	.00	.00	
220 18 80	.00	.00	.00	
220 19 81	.00	.00	.00	
220 20 82	.00	.00	.00	
220 21 83	.00	.00	.00	
220 22 84	.00	.00	.00	
220 23 85	.00	.00	.00	
220 24 86	.00	.00	.00	
220 25 87	.00	.00	.00	
220 26 88	.00	.00	.00	
220 27 89	.00	.00	.00	
220 28 90	.00	.00	.00	
220 29 91	.00	.00	.00	
220 30 92	.00	.00	.00	
220 31 93	.00	.00	.00	
220 32 94	.00	.00	.00	
220 33 95	.00	.00	.00	
220 34 96	.00	.00	.00	
220 35 97	.00	.00	.00	
220 36 98	.00	.00	.00	
220 37 99	.00	.00	.00	
220 38 100	.00	.00	.00	
220 39 101	.00	.00	.00	
220 40 102	.00	.00	.00	
220 41 103	.00	.00	.00	
220 42 104	.00	.00	.00	
220 43 105	.00	.00	.00	
220 44 106	.00	.00	.00	
220 45 107	.00	.00	.00	

Table A.5 Page One, Adjusted Range Data

TIME HHMMSS	SECs	TO/BOAT RANGE, MTRS		BOH RANGE, METERS		ADJ. TO RANGE, MTRS		ADJ. BOH RANGE, MTRS		TO/BOAT X,Y DATA, FT		BOH UNIT X,Y DATA, FT	
		TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	XXXXXX,XX	YYYYYY,YY	XXXXXX,XX	YYYYYY,YY
219 0	1	1273.0	5443.0	0	0	1266.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 1	2	1270.0	5450.0	1093.0	5139.0	1269.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 2	3	1267.0	5474.0	0	0	1262.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 3	4	1266.0	5473.0	0	0	1261.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 4	5	1265.0	5472.0	0	0	1260.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 5	6	1265.0	5463.0	0	0	1260.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 6	7	1260.0	5461.0	1076.0	5140.0	1255.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 7	8	1259.0	5461.0	0	0	1254.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 8	9	1256.0	5456.0	0	0	1251.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
219 9	10	1256.0	5455.0	1071.0	5135.0	1251.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21910	11	1259.0	5451.0	0	0	1269.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21911	12	0	5449.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21912	13	1245.0	5445.0	1089.0	5126.0	1245.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21913	14	1245.0	5443.0	0	0	1240.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21914	15	1242.0	5436.0	0	0	1240.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21915	16	1240.0	5435.0	0	0	1235.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21916	17	1238.0	5431.0	0	0	1233.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21917	18	1236.0	5429.0	1054.0	5110.0	1231.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21918	19	1232.0	5422.0	0	0	1226.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21919	20	1233.0	5421.0	0	0	1228.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21920	21	1231.0	5416.0	1056.0	5101.0	1221.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21921	22	1226.0	5412.0	0	0	1221.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21922	23	1225.0	5410.0	1054.0	5048.0	1220.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21923	24	1224.0	5405.0	0	0	1219.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21924	25	1221.0	5402.0	0	0	1216.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21925	26	1219.0	5402.0	1054.0	5040.0	1211.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21926	27	1214.0	5398.0	0	0	1211.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21927	28	1215.0	5391.0	1046.0	5071.0	1210.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21928	29	1214.0	5386.0	0	0	1209.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21929	30	1208.0	5386.0	0	0	1203.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21930	31	1228.0	5382.0	1042.0	5042.0	1223.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21931	32	1225.0	5379.0	0	0	1209.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21932	33	1223.0	5376.0	0	0	1198.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21933	34	1222.0	5371.0	1041.0	5055.0	1197.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21934	35	1220.0	5369.0	0	0	1197.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21935	36	1222.0	5363.0	1025.0	5015.0	1180.5	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21936	37	1154.0	5364.0	1038.0	5044.0	1189.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21937	38	1149.0	5356.0	0	0	1199.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21938	39	1173.0	5356.0	0	0	1031.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21939	40	1195.0	5353.0	0	0	1190.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21940	41	1192.0	5348.0	0	0	1187.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21941	42	1185.0	5342.0	1021.0	5022.0	1180.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21942	43	1183.0	5334.0	0	0	1178.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21943	44	1185.0	5334.0	1025.0	5015.0	1180.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21944	45	1180.0	5332.0	0	0	1175.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21945	46	1177.0	5328.0	0	0	1172.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21946	47	1176.0	5324.0	0	0	1170.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21947	48	1175.0	5321.0	0	0	1170.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21948	49	1171.0	5317.0	0	0	1164.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21949	50	1178.0	5315.0	1021.0	4996.0	1173.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21950	51	1181.0	5311.0	0	0	1163.2	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21951	52	1171.0	5317.0	1016.0	4988.0	1168.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21952	53	1166.0	5319.0	0	0	1161.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21953	54	1144.0	5321.0	0	0	1151.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21954	55	1141.0	5293.0	1016.0	4973.0	1156.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21955	56	1157.0	5295.0	0	0	1152.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21956	57	1154.0	5280.0	0	0	1151.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21957	58	1155.0	5287.0	1007.0	4956.0	1150.1	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21958	59	1152.0	5284.0	0	0	1147.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
21959	60	1130.0	5280.0	1003.0	4952.0	1145.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 0	61	1146.0	5276.0	0	0	1141.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 1	62	1147.0	5275.0	0	0	1142.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 2	63	1141.0	5271.0	1002.0	4947.0	1136.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 3	64	1144.0	5266.0	0	0	1135.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 4	65	1140.0	5260.0	0	0	1135.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 5	66	1139.0	5254.0	0	0	1134.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 6	67	1139.0	5252.0	0	0	1134.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 7	68	1134.0	5248.0	0	0	1129.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 8	69	1133.0	5242.0	0	0	1128.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
220 9	70	1131.0	5243.0	0	0	1126.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22010	71	1127.0	5235.0	0	0	1121.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22011	72	1123.0	5236.0	0	0	1117.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22012	73	1126.0	5230.0	0	0	1120.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22013	74	1120.0	5224.0	0	0	1114.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22014	75	1119.0	5222.0	0	0	1113.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22015	76	1124.0	5222.0	0	0	1118.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22016	77	1120.0	5219.0	0	0	1114.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22017	78	1118.0	5214.0	0	0	1112.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22018	79	1114.0	5209.0	0	0	1109.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22019	80	1115.0	5204.0	0	0	1104.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22020	81	1110.0	5202.0	0	0	1109.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22021	82	1106.0	5198.0	0	0	1102.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22022	83	1105.0	5194.0	0	0	1107.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22023	84	1103.0	5191.0	0	0	1103.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22024	85	1098.0	5184.0	0	0	1105.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22025	86	1099.0	5185.0	0	0	1106.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22026	87	1096.0	5173.0	0	0	1103.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22027	88	1098.0	5169.0	0	0	1102.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22028	89	1094.0	5167.0	0	0	1104.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22029	90	1092.0	5160.0	0	0	1104.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22030	91	1093.0	5154.0	0	0	1091.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22031	92	1092.0	5160.0	0	0	1077.0	0	0	0	00	00	00	00
22032	93	1087.0	5154.0	0	0</td								

Table A.6 Page One, Smoothed Range Data

TIME HHMMSS	BOAT SECS	RANGE, MTRS		BOW RANGE, METERS		ADJ, TB, RANGE, MTRS		ADJ, BM, RANGE, MTRS		TO=BOAT, E,T DATA, FT		BOUNIT X,T DATA, FT	
		TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	TRANS 1	TRANS 2	XXXXX,EX	YYYYY,EX	XXXXX,EX	YYYYY,EX
219 0 1	1275.0	5865.0	0	0	1667.2	5845.1	1093.5	5189.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 1 2	1270.0	5940.0	1081.0	9159.0	1245.0	5880.0	1061.0	5185.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 2 3	1273.0	5973.0	0	0	1244.0	5874.9	1079.5	5182.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 3 4	1284.0	5973.0	0	0	1242.3	5873.7	1077.9	5189.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 4 5	1283.0	5943.0	1242.0	5943.0	1240.0	5954.7	1076.9	5153.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 5 6	1283.0	5943.0	0	0	1258.0	5987.3	1074.9	5153.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 6 7	1280.0	5964.0	1078.0	5140.0	1256.0	5946.7	1071.1	5147.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 7 8	1259.0	5961.0	0	0	1252.7	5957.2	1070.4	5144.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 8 9	1259.0	5959.0	0	0	1250.5	5943.9	1068.9	5141.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 9 10	1256.0	5955.0	1071.0	5135.0	1246.3	5950.8	1067.5	5138.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 10 11	1254.0	5951.0	0	0	1245.9	5947.8	1066.0	5135.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 11 12	1254.0	5947.0	0	0	1241.1	5944.3	1064.0	5132.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 12 13	1248.0	5940.0	1084.0	5126.0	1240.5	5940.0	1063.1	5129.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 13 14	1245.0	5940.0	0	0	1238.0	5937.1	1061.7	5125.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 14 15	1242.0	5936.0	0	0	1235.8	5933.9	1060.3	5122.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 15 16	1240.0	5935.0	0	0	1233.3	5929.8	1058.9	5121.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 16 17	1238.0	5931.0	0	0	1230.9	5926.2	1057.5	5118.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 17 18	1236.0	5928.0	1054.0	5119.0	1214.0	5914.9	1056.1	5114.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 18 19	1231.0	5922.0	0	0	1228.0	5922.0	1054.2	5110.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 19 20	1233.0	5918.0	0	0	1227.0	5918.2	1054.2	5109.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 20 21	1231.0	5916.0	1056.0	5101.0	1224.0	5915.9	1053.1	5106.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 21 22	1229.0	5917.0	0	0	1223.1	5917.0	1052.1	5103.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 22 23	1225.0	5914.0	1058.0	5088.0	1221.0	5905.0	1051.1	5044.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 23 24	1226.0	5905.0	0	0	1218.9	5905.7	1049.9	5045.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 24 25	1221.0	5902.0	0	0	1218.9	5902.9	1048.8	5040.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 25 26	1220.0	5902.0	1058.0	5080.0	1214.0	5904.8	1047.4	5048.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 26 27	1214.0	5906.0	0	0	1212.4	5906.0	1046.0	5043.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 27 28	1215.0	5910.0	1046.0	5071.0	1215.0	5912.0	1048.1	5042.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 28 29	1216.0	5913.0	0	0	1207.0	5918.2	1043.9	5047.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 29 30	1216.0	5918.0	0	0	1209.5	5914.4	1042.6	5041.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 30 31	1216.0	5912.0	1042.0	5062.0	1209.5	5912.2	1041.3	5044.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 31 32	1215.0	5913.0	0	0	1201.1	5915.5	1039.9	5040.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 32 33	1203.0	5917.0	0	0	1194.1	5916.8	1038.3	5035.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 33 34	1202.0	5917.0	1041.0	5055.0	1197.2	5917.8	1034.7	5046.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 34 35	1202.0	5913.0	0	0	1194.5	5916.8	1035.7	5054.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 35 36	1194.0	5914.0	1034.0	5044.0	1191.0	5919.5	1031.5	5046.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 36 37	1194.0	5914.0	0	0	1194.6	5915.2	1029.9	5045.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 37 38	1193.0	5914.0	0	0	1193.0	5914.5	1028.8	5042.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 38 39	1195.0	5913.0	0	0	1188.9	5915.1	1027.1	5035.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 39 40	1192.0	5914.0	0	0	1186.0	5917.7	1025.9	5034.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 40 41	1192.0	5914.0	1024.0	5042.0	1182.0	5921.6	1024.9	5030.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 41 42	1183.0	5914.0	0	0	1179.0	5920.0	1023.5	5029.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 42 43	1183.0	5914.0	0	0	1175.0	5921.8	1021.3	5021.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 43 44	1185.0	5930.0	1025.0	5015.0	1170.2	5933.1	1022.0	5021.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 44 45	1180.0	5932.0	0	0	1175.7	5932.9	1020.8	5017.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 45 46	1177.0	5928.0	0	0	1173.7	5924.5	1019.7	5015.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 46 47	1179.0	5928.0	0	0	1172.0	5921.7	1018.4	5015.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 47 48	1175.0	5924.0	0	0	1170.4	5921.6	1017.1	5008.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 48 49	1171.0	5924.0	0	0	1168.9	5918.3	1015.8	5004.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 49 50	1170.0	5925.0	0	0	1166.0	5917.5	1014.6	5001.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 50 51	1169.0	5931.0	1021.0	5015.0	1165.0	5911.0	1013.3	4997.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 51 52	1171.0	5930.0	0	0	1164.5	5911.0	1012.6	4995.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 52 53	1169.0	5930.0	1020.0	5015.0	1164.0	5908.8	1012.6	4995.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 53 54	1164.0	5920.0	0	0	1161.4	5908.0	1011.4	4994.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 54 55	1161.0	5924.0	0	0	1159.2	5901.4	1010.9	4997.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 55 56	1157.0	5925.0	0	0	1159.5	5900.0	1009.4	4995.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 56 57	1159.0	5920.0	0	0	1154.2	5902.0	1007.9	4997.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 57 58	1155.0	5920.0	1007.0	4966.0	1151.0	5900.7	1005.9	4994.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 58 59	1152.0	5921.0	0	0	1148.5	5908.3	1003.5	4997.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
219 59 60	1150.0	5921.0	0	0	1148.0	5908.5	1000.0	4994.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 0 61	1146.0	5919.0	0	0	1143.0	5919.9	999.3	4984.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 1 62	1147.0	5921.0	0	0	1140.9	5923.3	999.2	4985.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 2 63	1141.0	5921.0	1002.0	4947.5	1159.1	5921.1	997.7	4954.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 3 64	1144.0	5924.0	0	0	1137.3	5925.0	996.1	4950.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 4 65	1140.0	5926.0	0	0	1139.7	5926.7	994.8	4944.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 5 66	1159.0	5925.0	0	0	1139.0	5926.4	993.0	4941.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 6 67	1159.0	5925.0	0	0	1131.0	5925.0	991.9	4939.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 7 68	1153.0	5922.0	0	0	1127.0	5924.7	989.5	4930.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 8 69	1151.0	5923.0	0	0	1126.0	5923.9	987.5	4920.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 9 70	1123.0	5923.0	0	0	1120.9	5923.9	987.5	4920.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 10 71	1124.0	5923.0	0	0	1119.0	5923.0	986.7	4916.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 11 72	1126.0	5923.0	0	0	1119.0	5923.0	986.7	4912.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 12 73	1120.0	5924.0	0	0	1117.7	5924.7	985.9	4912.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 13 74	1120.0	5924.0	0	0	1117.7	5924.7	985.9	4904.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 14 75	1119.0	5922.0	0	0	1116.5	5923.1	985.2	4904.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 15 76	1128.0	5920.0	0	0	1115.0	5919.5	985.2	4905.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
220 16 77	1120.0	5921.0	0	0	1114.0</td								

Table A.7 Page One, Smoothed Antenna Coordinates

Table A.8 Page Two, Center of Gravity and Yaw Data

TIME	LCG/LCG X-Y DATA/FT	HEADING	LCG VELOCITY, FEET/SEC <sup>1</sup>	YAW RATE	DRFT AND	LCG ACCELERATION, FT/SEC <sup>2</sup>	YAW ACC.	RUDDER
MMHMSZ SECZ	XXYYXX, ZX	YYYYYY, YY	D(X)/DT D(Y)/DT D(U)/DT	D <sub>00</sub> , SEC	DEGREES	D <sub>00</sub> /DTZ D <sub>01</sub> /DTZ D <sub>02</sub> /DTZ	DEG/SEC <sup>2</sup>	DEG <sup>2</sup>
219 0	1 648712,60	42955,49	358,448	.000	.000	.000	.10327	.000
219 1	2 648713,20	42955,49	358,551	.000	.000	.000	.10329	.000
219 2	3 648713,80	42955,73	358,655	.000	.000	.000	.10330	.000
219 3	4 648714,40	42952,60	358,758	.000	.000	.000	.04420	.000
219 4	5 648715,05	42951,54	358,853	.000	.000	.000	.04471	.000
219 5	6 648715,87	42950,47	358,950	.000	.000	.000	.07410	.000
219 6	7 648716,81	42949,40	359,049	.000	.000	.000	.05601	.000
219 7	8 648717,20	42948,15	359,147	.000	.000	.000	.03646	.000
219 8	9 648717,80	42947,72	359,246	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 9	10 648718,40	42946,39	359,345	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 10	11 648718,80	42945,72	359,444	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 11	12 648719,40	42944,76	359,542	.000	.000	.000	.02667	.000
219 12	13 648719,80	42944,20	359,640	.000	.000	.000	.03556	.000
219 13	14 648719,87	42944,41	359,738	.000	.000	.000	.02715	.000
219 14	15 648719,84	42944,78	359,836	.000	.000	.000	.02490	.000
219 15	16 648717,01	42943,44	359,934	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 16	17 648717,80	42942,40	359,032	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 17	18 648717,80	42941,47	359,131	.000	.000	.000	.01414	.000
219 18	19 648717,80	42940,54	359,229	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 19	20 648717,80	42939,72	359,327	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 20	21 648715,00	42938,18	359,425	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 21	22 648716,18	42934,44	359,523	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 22	23 648715,11	42933,15	359,621	.000	.000	.000	.12195	.000
219 23	24 648715,00	42932,77	359,719	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 24	25 648717,00	42930,48	359,817	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 25	26 648717,00	42929,48	359,915	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 26	27 648701,02	42734,61	359,013	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 27	28 648712,01	42937,87	359,111	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 28	29 648712,25	42937,32	359,209	.000	.000	.000	.05515	.000
219 29	30 648712,40	42936,84	359,307	.000	.000	.000	.02100	.000
219 30	31 648712,40	42935,44	359,405	.000	.000	.000	.01967	.000
219 31	32 648712,77	42934,40	359,503	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 32	33 648712,72	42933,43	359,601	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 33	34 648712,73	42932,43	359,699	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 34	35 648712,73	42931,54	359,797	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 35	36 648712,57	42931,57	359,895	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 36	37 648712,57	42931,57	359,993	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 37	38 648712,57	42931,57	359,091	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 38	39 648712,57	42931,57	359,189	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 39	40 648712,57	42931,54	359,287	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 40	41 648712,21	42931,51	359,385	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 41	42 648712,30	42929,46	359,483	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 42	43 648712,65	42925,45	359,581	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 43	44 648712,62	42921,67	359,679	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 44	45 648712,10	42921,62	359,777	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 45	46 648712,20	42921,62	359,875	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 46	47 648712,25	42921,62	359,973	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 47	48 648712,40	42920,19	359,784	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 48	49 648712,40	42920,12	359,882	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 49	50 648712,40	42920,10	359,980	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 50	51 648712,98	42920,06	359,078	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 51	52 648712,92	42920,52	359,176	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 52	53 648712,32	42921,15	359,274	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 53	54 648713,54	42921,15	359,372	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 54	55 648713,55	42921,21	359,470	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 55	56 648713,55	42921,26	359,568	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 56	57 648713,49	42921,31	359,666	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 57	58 648713,49	42921,31	359,764	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 58	59 648713,49	42921,31	359,862	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 59	60 648713,49	42921,31	359,960	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 60	61 648713,95	42920,60	359,058	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 61	62 648713,95	42920,67	359,156	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 62	63 648713,95	42920,73	359,254	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 63	64 648712,20	42921,75	359,352	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 64	65 648712,40	42921,75	359,450	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 65	66 648712,40	42921,75	359,548	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 66	67 648712,40	42921,75	359,646	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 67	68 648712,77	42921,75	359,744	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 68	69 648712,77	42921,75	359,842	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 69	70 648712,77	42921,75	359,940	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 70	71 648712,62	42919,92	359,038	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 71	72 648712,57	42919,92	359,136	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 72	73 648712,57	42919,92	359,234	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 73	74 648712,57	42919,92	359,332	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 74	75 648712,57	42919,92	359,430	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 75	76 648712,57	42919,92	359,528	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 76	77 648712,57	42919,92	359,626	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 77	78 648712,57	42919,92	359,724	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 78	79 648712,57	42919,92	359,822	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 79	80 648712,57	42919,92	359,920	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 80	81 648712,57	42919,92	359,018	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 81	82 648712,57	42919,92	359,116	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 82	83 648712,57	42919,92	359,214	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 83	84 648712,57	42919,92	359,312	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 84	85 648712,57	42919,92	359,410	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 85	86 648712,57	42919,92	359,508	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 86	87 648712,57	42919,92	359,606	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 87	88 648712,57	42919,92	359,704	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 88	89 648712,57	42919,92	359,802	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 89	90 648712,57	42919,92	359,900	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 90	91 648712,57	42919,92	359,098	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 91	92 648712,57	42919,92	359,196	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 92	93 648712,57	42919,92	359,294	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 93	94 648712,57	42919,92	359,392	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 94	95 648712,57	42919,92	359,490	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 95	96 648712,57	42919,92	359,588	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 96	97 648712,57	42919,92	359,686	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 97	98 648712,57	42919,92	359,784	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 98	99 648712,57	42919,92	359,882	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
219 99	100 648712,57	42919,92	359,980	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
220 00	101 648712,57	42919,92	359,078	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
220 01	102 648712,57	42919,92	359,176	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
220 02	103 648712,57	42919,92	359,274	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
220 03	104 648712,57	42919,92	359,372	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
220 04	105 648712,57	42919,92	359,470	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.00000
220 05	106 648712,57	42919,92	359,568	.000	.000	.000	.00000	.

Table A.9 Page Two, Smoothed Velocity and Acceleration Data

TIME	LCB/LCC X-Y DATA, FT				HEADING	LCB VELOCITY, FEET/SEC		YAW RATE	DRIFT ANG	LCB ACCELERATION, FT/SEC <sup>2</sup>		YAW ACC	RUDDER
	DEG/SEC	DEG/SEC	DEG/SEC	DEG/SEC		DEG/SEC	DEG/SEC			DEG/SEC	DEG/SEC		
219.0	1	648772.59	42955.97	354.448	10.609	+1.115	10.668	+1.027	4.448	+0.953	.00000	+0.0002	3
219.1	2	648772.20	42954.96	354.551	10.609	+1.115	10.668	+1.028	4.351	+0.960	.00000	+0.0008	3
219.2	3	648773.80	42953.78	354.655	10.609	+1.115	10.668	+1.036	4.655	+0.978	.00000	+0.0011	3
219.3	4	648774.46	42952.66	354.758	10.601	+1.075	10.715	+0.992	4.515	+0.7070	.05981	.02621	3
219.4	5	648775.18	42951.61	354.853	10.751	+0.94	10.795	+0.992	4.163	+0.7070	.05981	.02621	3
219.5	6	648776.96	42950.72	354.959	10.836	+0.88	10.871	+0.7018	3.517	+0.7031	.14190	.01618	5
219.6	7	648777.50	42949.45	354.909	10.891	+0.708	10.911	+0.5891	2.727	+0.2268	.18899	.19038	5
219.7	8	648777.67	42949.37	354.957	10.881	+0.690	10.892	+0.5844	1.633	+0.0669	.24582	.24582	5
219.8	9	648778.57	42949.00	354.988	10.882	+0.597	10.845	+0.0929	.441	+0.2576	.20632	.20793	5
219.9	10	648779.50	42948.40	354.976	10.933	+0.577	10.933	+0.1479	.521	+0.5687	.15998	.18938	5
219.10	11	648780.28	42947.73	354.949	11.009	+0.57	11.010	+0.2687	.741	+0.8588	.15234	.15562	5
219.11	12	648781.53	42946.90	354.922	11.118	+0.574	11.119	+0.3555	.875	+1.1211	.10994	.15702	5
219.12	13	648782.73	42946.12	354.874	11.234	+0.577	11.237	+0.4515	.932	+1.3984	.16670	.15698	5
219.13	14	648783.07	42945.95	354.948	11.348	+0.507	11.362	+0.2940	.259	+1.7481	.04246	.17973	5
219.14	15	648783.55	42945.33	354.919	11.583	+0.191	11.588	+0.2054	.027	+1.668	.11778	.23018	5
219.15	16	648777.11	42944.59	354.907	11.691	+0.048	11.701	+0.0310	.0555	+0.5703	.25027	.25068	5
219.16	17	648778.89	42944.92	354.925	11.697	+0.397	11.701	+0.1414	.440	+0.8262	.24113	.29464	5
219.17	18	648790.95	42944.93	354.935	11.634	+0.571	11.648	+0.0404	.1744	+0.8320	.27644	.26688	5
219.18	19	648791.02	42944.28	354.933	11.530	+0.662	11.548	+0.0898	.1208	+1.0761	.15958	.31743	5
219.19	20	648792.19	42947.22	354.918	11.418	+1.168	11.470	+0.5020	.4758	+1.3828	.25980	.29438	5
219.20	21	648793.01	42946.01	354.924	11.254	+1.324	11.336	+0.5546	.15253	+1.8523	.22125	.02342	5
219.21	22	648794.59	42944.65	354.900	11.047	+1.462	11.143	+0.0881	.6312	+1.2773	.01914	.12916	5
219.22	23	648795.55	42945.23	354.704	10.948	+1.420	11.029	+0.1529	.6762	+0.9484	.11778	.11715	5
219.23	24	648796.07	42901.41	354.590	10.956	+1.274	11.032	+0.1269	.5728	+0.1044	.14551	.14492	5
219.24	25	648796.54	42910.74	354.521	10.977	+1.330	11.035	+0.1497	.4330	+0.1563	.15361	.15441	5
219.25	26	648797.02	42919.63	354.499	10.989	+1.367	11.032	+0.1581	.3225	+0.1616	.16156	.16195	5
219.26	27	648797.02	42919.19	354.477	11.030	+1.399	11.058	+0.1672	.2118	+0.1672	.16223	.18044	5
219.27	28	648797.19	42919.00	354.066	11.102	+1.423	11.181	+0.0953	.1219	+0.1566	.15957	.33542	5
219.28	29	648797.20	42917.44	354.987	11.273	+1.400	11.283	+0.0513	.223	+0.0730	.31449	.15358	5
219.29	30	648798.14	42917.33	354.958	11.321	+1.350	11.322	+0.1200	.1128	+0.0591	.30284	.04014	5
219.30	31	648798.85	42916.83	354.945	11.311	+1.358	11.311	+0.1487	.6113	+0.1146	.10182	.25020	5
219.31	32	648799.22	42913.28	354.907	11.278	+1.359	11.284	+0.0438	.203	+0.0469	.10815	.00861	5
219.32	33	648799.57	42913.92	354.115	11.302	+1.370	11.308	+0.1176	.010	+0.03125	.02144	.03137	5
219.33	34	648799.87	42915.53	354.255	11.301	+1.397	11.348	+0.1251	.237	+0.02070	.0545	.06012	5
219.34	35	648801.21	42915.05	354.372	11.343	+1.403	11.393	+0.14726	.8111	+0.00918	.10925	.01517	5
219.35	36	648801.52	42915.30	354.527	11.359	+1.415	11.376	+0.13647	.1825	+0.05977	.12144	.13535	5
219.36	37	648801.64	42915.44	354.642	11.402	+1.405	11.445	+0.1207	.2246	+0.04256	.15566	.02887	5
219.37	38	648802.56	42915.12	354.731	11.645	+1.360	11.727	+0.0812	.2593	+0.19336	.05566	.20121	5
219.38	39	648803.17	42912.29	354.502	11.849	+1.837	11.879	+0.03365	.2848	+0.17812	.00351	.18316	5
219.39	40	648804.23	42912.37	354.495	11.951	+1.858	11.958	+0.05862	.2960	+0.13088	.04221	.13750	5
219.40	41	648804.10	42912.30	354.495	12.001	+1.873	12.052	+0.05862	.3098	+0.04688	.10977	.04688	5
219.41	42	648804.73	42929.61	354.700	12.111	+1.922	12.149	+0.02384	.3143	+0.0977	.04688	.02098	5
219.42	43	648805.71	42925.66	354.550	12.208	+1.902	12.240	+0.02384	.3143	+0.0977	.04688	.02098	5
219.43	44	648805.91	42927.58	354.567	12.337	+1.967	12.343	+0.02734	.31597	+0.04038	.10439	.01274	5
219.44	45	648805.19	42925.09	354.458	12.200	+1.917	12.251	+0.02403	.31688	+0.04336	.06225	.02786	5
219.45	46	648805.22	42925.06	354.705	12.025	+1.980	12.073	+0.0276	.31688	+0.05706	.07851	.04450	5
219.46	47	648805.24	42924.57	354.744	11.626	+1.940	11.871	+0.0678	.31810	+0.0276	.19098	.03217	5
219.47	48	648805.91	42922.37	354.839	11.609	+1.972	11.669	+0.0594	.31822	+0.22227	.07775	.23418	5
219.48	49	648805.71	42922.42	354.492	11.381	+1.943	11.414	+0.04923	.31376	+0.19648	.09407	.21784	5
219.49	50	648805.78	42921.65	354.497	11.216	+1.964	11.243	+0.04042	.31376	+0.03032	.02144	.20731	5
219.50	51	648807.99	42920.09	354.952	11.149	+1.549	11.163	+0.03322	.1771	+0.02656	.28184	.28508	5
219.51	52	648809.11	42920.67	354.951	11.192	+1.620	11.165	+0.02248	.062	+0.04030	.04353	.004093	5
219.52	53	648809.22	42729.61	354.468	11.260	+1.558	11.159	+0.07553	.1841	+0.01445	.15908	.15688	5
219.53	54	648809.54	42921.57	354.499	11.133	+1.859	11.164	+0.07724	.51812	+0.04141	.28442	.28449	5
219.54	55	648809.54	42921.57	354.499	11.133	+1.859	11.164	+0.07724	.51812	+0.04141	.28442	.28452	5
219.55	56	648805.80	42922.50	354.820	11.216	+1.961	11.266	+0.05713	.6777	+0.07801	.13484	.17264	5
219.56	57	648807.07	42923.47	354.585	11.338	+1.909	11.365	+0.04021	.68167	+0.14575	.04446	.19537	5
219.57	58	648805.51	42924.41	354.594	11.524	+1.928	11.541	+0.0647	.68304	+0.16202	.24232	.24232	5
219.58	59	648805.07	42925.05	354.586	11.750	+1.962	11.743	+0.05780	.68686	+0.20880	.33983	.31555	5
219.59	60	648805.12	42925.45	354.598	12.076	+1.976	12.076	+0.05780	.68686	+0.20880	.33983	.31555	5
220.0	61	648805.41	42925.45	354.598	12.076	+1.976	12.076	+0.05912	.68686	+0.20880	.33983	.31555	5
220.1	62	648807.07	42925.09	354.776	13.048	+1.770	13.171	+0.02689	.24161	+0.07605	.13109	.02425	5
220.2	63	648807.45	42922.12	354.286	11.344	+1.770	11.371	+0.02689	.24023	+0.07605	.13109	.02425	5
220.3	64	648805.85	42922.13	354.500	12.674	+1.555	12.694	+0.02128	.17622	+0.24398	.03240	.28583	5
220.4	65	648804.62	42922.53	354.261	12.009	+1.607	12.623	+0.04332	.20101	+0.24375	.04860	.26154	5
220.5	66	648805.11	42919.45	354.207	12.187	+1.583	12.187	+0.05246	.20101	+0.19901	.14555	.27253	5
220.6	67	648805.71	42919.73	354.270	12.209	+1.587	12.248	+0.04972	.17377	+0.18922	.24633	.30005	5
220.7	68	648805.71	42919.73	354.270	12.209	+1.587	12.248	+0.04972	.17377	+0.18922	.24633	.30227	5
220.8	69	648805.71	42919.73	354.270	12.209	+1.587	12.248	+0.04972	.17377	+0.18922	.24633	.30227	5
220.9	70	648805.71	42919.73	354.270	12.209	+1.587	12.248	+0.04972	.17377	+0.18922	.24633	.30227	5
220.10	71												

Table A.10 Page Three, Interpolated Engine, Current, and Depth Data

TIME HHMMSS SECS	STANDARD ENGINE				PORT ENGINE				BOTH ENGINES				CURRENT		DEPTH, FT STERN SON	
	HP	PSI	EGPM	HP	PSI	EGPM	HP	PSI	EGPM	HP	PSI	EGPM	X, FT/SEC	Y, FT/SEC	Z, FT	
219 0 0	1571.10	223.29	785.90	1865.90	237.29	786.10	340.00	225.00	786.70	-2.845	-2.201	31.8	40.0			
219 1 0	1570.44	220.52	785.90	1870.57	231.49	786.10	340.12	225.01	786.81	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	39.7			
219 2 0	1570.30	221.25	785.82	1871.57	231.53	786.10	340.17	225.02	786.81	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	39.7			
219 3 0	1569.72	220.59	785.97	1872.55	232.19	786.10	340.27	225.02	786.84	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	39.4			
219 4 0	1569.49	221.27	785.83	1873.49	232.60	786.10	340.27	225.03	786.87	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	39.2			
219 5 0	1569.72	220.56	785.97	1874.81	231.89	786.10	340.21	225.04	786.89	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	39.0			
219 6 0	1568.35	221.19	785.75	1875.51	231.89	786.10	340.34	225.05	786.92	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	38.7			
219 7 0	1567.47	221.12	785.80	1876.17	232.09	786.10	340.46	225.06	786.93	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	38.5			
219 8 0	1567.61	221.13	785.84	1877.21	232.08	786.10	340.42	225.07	786.96	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	38.0			
219 9 0	1566.95	220.95	785.92	1877.41	232.20	786.10	340.46	225.07	786.101	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	37.7			
219 10 0	1566.29	222.17	785.98	1878.79	232.20	786.10	340.50	225.08	786.104	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	37.5			
219 11 0	1566.03	222.18	786.04	1879.35	232.84	786.10	340.57	225.09	786.107	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	37.3			
219 12 0	1565.50	221.25	786.59	1880.97	232.90	786.10	340.54	225.10	786.110	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	37.0			
219 13 0	1565.10	222.22	786.15	1880.77	231.29	786.10	340.57	225.11	786.113	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	36.8			
219 14 0	1564.64	221.23	786.21	1881.44	231.44	786.10	340.61	225.12	786.115	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	36.6			
219 15 0	1564.10	221.25	786.27	1882.08	231.50	786.10	340.62	225.12	786.118	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	36.4			
219 16 0	1563.72	221.27	786.33	1882.71	231.52	786.10	340.61	225.13	786.21	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	36.2			
219 17 0	1563.25	221.42	786.38	1883.28	231.50	786.10	340.62	225.14	786.24	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	35.9			
219 18 0	1562.79	221.30	786.44	1883.51	231.55	786.10	340.63	225.15	786.27	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	35.7			
219 19 0	1562.37	221.30	786.44	1883.51	231.55	786.10	340.63	225.15	786.30	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	35.5			
219 20 0	1562.33	221.32	786.50	1884.37	232.05	786.10	340.67	225.16	786.33	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	35.3			
219 21 0	1561.67	221.33	786.56	1884.97	232.22	786.10	340.67	225.17	786.33	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	35.1			
219 22 0	1561.40	221.35	786.61	1885.35	232.25	786.10	340.67	225.17	786.36	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	35.0			
219 23 0	1560.94	221.37	786.67	1885.62	232.25	786.10	340.67	225.18	786.39	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	34.8			
219 24 0	1560.48	221.34	786.73	1886.22	231.52	786.10	340.67	225.19	786.42	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	34.7			
219 25 0	1560.02	221.45	786.79	1886.67	231.52	786.10	340.63	225.20	786.44	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	34.6			
219 26 0	1559.55	221.42	786.85	1887.07	231.58	786.10	340.65	225.21	786.47	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	34.4			
219 27 0	1559.09	221.43	786.89	1887.31	231.58	786.10	340.65	225.22	786.50	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	34.2			
219 28 0	1558.63	221.45	786.96	1887.92	231.59	786.10	340.65	225.22	786.53	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	34.0			
219 29 0	1558.16	221.47	786.98	1888.71	231.59	786.10	340.65	225.23	786.55	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	33.8			
219 30 0	1557.74	221.52	786.14	1889.35	231.58	786.10	340.65	225.24	786.59	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	33.6			
219 31 0	1556.77	221.51	786.19	1889.55	231.58	786.10	340.65	225.25	786.63	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	33.4			
219 32 0	1556.31	221.53	786.25	1889.75	231.58	786.10	340.65	225.26	786.65	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	33.3			
219 33 0	1555.65	221.55	786.31	1889.84	231.58	786.10	340.64	225.27	786.70	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	33.2			
219 34 0	1555.38	221.57	786.37	1889.93	231.58	786.10	340.64	225.28	786.73	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	33.0			
219 35 0	1555.92	221.51	786.42	1889.93	231.58	786.10	340.64	225.29	786.76	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	32.7			
219 36 0	1554.66	222.00	786.48	1890.15	232.21	786.10	340.61	225.30	786.79	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	32.6			
219 37 0	1554.30	222.02	786.54	1890.18	232.21	786.10	340.61	225.31	786.82	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	32.4			
219 38 0	1553.53	222.03	786.56	1890.49	232.21	786.10	340.61	225.32	786.85	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	32.3			
219 39 0	1553.20	222.05	786.60	1890.97	232.21	786.10	340.62	225.32	786.88	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	32.1			
219 40 0	1552.60	222.07	786.71	1890.11	232.21	786.10	340.61	225.33	786.91	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	32.0			
219 41 0	1552.14	222.08	786.77	1890.93	232.21	786.10	340.61	225.34	786.94	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	31.9			
219 42 0	1551.67	222.07	786.83	1890.92	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.35	786.96	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	31.7			
219 43 0	1551.21	222.07	786.88	1890.99	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.36	786.99	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	31.5			
219 44 0	1550.72	222.07	786.94	1891.92	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.37	787.02	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	31.3			
219 45 0	1550.28	222.75	786.00	1898.43	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.37	787.05	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	31.1			
219 46 0	1549.71	222.77	786.06	1898.21	231.55	786.10	340.67	225.38	787.08	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	30.9			
219 47 0	1549.35	222.77	786.12	1898.97	231.55	786.10	340.67	225.38	787.11	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	30.7			
219 48 0	1548.85	222.70	786.18	1897.69	231.55	786.10	340.68	225.38	787.14	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	30.6			
219 49 0	1548.42	222.72	786.23	1898.79	231.55	786.10	340.68	225.39	787.17	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	30.4			
219 50 0	1547.95	222.71	786.29	1898.75	231.55	786.10	340.68	225.40	787.20	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	30.2			
219 51 0	1547.50	222.75	786.35	1898.75	231.55	786.10	340.68	225.42	787.22	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	30.0			
219 52 0	1547.07	221.87	786.41	1898.92	231.55	786.10	340.68	225.43	787.25	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	29.8			
219 53 0	1546.55	221.88	786.47	1898.91	231.55	786.10	340.67	225.44	787.28	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	29.6			
219 54 0	1546.02	221.90	786.52	1898.47	231.55	786.10	340.67	225.45	787.31	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	29.4			
219 55 0	1545.63	221.92	786.56	1898.56	231.55	786.10	340.63	225.46	787.34	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	29.2			
219 56 0	1545.19	221.95	786.64	1898.90	231.55	786.10	340.64	225.47	787.37	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	29.0			
219 57 0	1545.16	221.95	786.70	1898.94	231.55	786.10	340.64	225.47	787.40	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	28.8			
219 58 0	1544.23	221.95	786.75	1898.75	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.48	787.43	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	28.6			
219 59 0	1543.23	221.95	786.81	1898.75	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.48	787.46	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	28.4			
219 60 0	1543.77	221.88	786.87	1898.24	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.49	787.48	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	28.2			
219 61 0	1543.30	221.90	786.93	1898.49	231.55	786.10	340.65	225.50	787.50	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	28.0			
219 62 0	1542.70	221.95	786.98	1898.64	231.55	786.10	340.66	225.51	787.52	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	27.8			
219 63 0	1542.25	221.95	787.04	1898.77	231.55	786.10	340.67	225.52	787.55	-2.846	-2.201	31.8	27.6			
219 64 0	1541.50	221.95	787.13	1897.56	231.55	786.10	340.67	225.53</								

Table A.11 Page Four, Interpolated Distance-Off Data

TIME MMHHSS	REC#	P.M. DIST, OFF, FT.		80W DIST, OFF, FT.	
		V/S BANK	E/W BANK	V/S BANK	E/W BANK
219 0	1	1200.50	1654.50	1231.50	2001.50
219 1	2	1197.10	1659.30	1249.48	1994.00
219 2	3	1193.75	1662.08	1251.50	1984.59
219 3	4	1190.44	1665.78	1251.58	1979.86
219 4	5	1187.18	1669.38	1257.70	1972.02
219 5	6	1183.90	1672.97	1251.87	1964.66
219 6	7	1180.70	1676.52	1252.04	1957.78
219 7	8	1177.67	1680.01	1244.35	1950.79
219 8	9	1174.59	1683.45	1242.07	1943.68
219 9	10	1171.55	1686.45	1239.03	1937.05
21910	11	1168.56	1690.19	1235.44	1930.31
21911	12	1165.62	1693.48	1231.94	1925.59
21912	13	1162.72	1696.72	1229.42	1920.08
21913	14	1159.87	1700.41	1224.95	1910.59
21914	15	1157.06	1703.05	1228.55	1904.18
21915	16	1154.30	1706.18	1234.22	1897.46
21916	17	1151.59	1709.18	1240.50	1891.42
21917	18	1148.91	1712.17	1241.14	1885.46
21918	19	1146.16	1715.11	1246.44	1878.36
21919	20	1143.70	1718.06	1245.28	1873.48
21920	21	1141.17	1720.43	1242.17	1867.50
21921	22	1138.68	1723.42	1240.10	1861.48
21922	23	1136.23	1726.36	1244.09	1855.94
21923	24	1133.73	1729.08	1243.12	1850.29
21924	25	1131.43	1731.68	1240.20	1844.72
21925	26	1129.17	1734.27	1247.53	1839.23
21926	27	1126.91	1736.86	1244.59	1831.83
21927	28	1124.69	1739.29	1241.73	1825.51
21928	29	1122.52	1741.72	1239.02	1823.78
21929	30	1120.39	1744.10	1236.32	1818.13
21930	31	1118.31	1746.44	1233.69	1813.06
21931	32	1116.28	1748.72	1231.10	1808.08
21932	33	1114.20	1750.95	1236.57	1803.16
21933	34	1112.34	1753.14	1236.08	1798.36
21934	35	1110.42	1755.27	1234.44	1793.43
21935	36	1108.59	1757.35	1231.24	1788.98
21936	37	1106.74	1759.38	1230.90	1784.42
21937	38	1105.02	1761.36	1230.80	1779.54
21938	39	1103.38	1763.29	1230.35	1775.54
21939	40	1101.63	1765.17	1230.15	1771.23
21940	41	1100.00	1767.00	1230.00	1767.00
21941	42	1098.28	1768.78	1237.89	1762.45
21942	43	1096.68	1770.52	1245.84	1758.79
21943	44	1095.19	1772.19	1243.83	1754.41
21944	45	1093.53	1773.81	1241.87	1750.52
21945	46	1092.25	1775.39	1239.95	1747.11
21946	47	1090.19	1776.92	1238.29	1743.38
21947	48	1088.19	1778.49	1236.57	1739.74
21948	49	1086.62	1779.62	1234.53	1736.18
21949	50	1087.00	1781.29	1232.78	1732.70
21950	51	1086.23	1782.52	1231.10	1729.31
21951	52	1085.10	1783.89	1229.48	1724.00
21952	53	1084.02	1785.02	1227.90	1722.78
21953	54	1082.98	1786.14	1226.37	1719.84
21954	55	1081.99	1787.32	1224.69	1716.58
21955	56	1081.05	1788.30	1223.45	1713.41
21956	57	1080.15	1789.41	1222.07	1710.72
21957	58	1079.29	1790.30	1220.73	1707.91
21958	59	1078.28	1791.31	1219.44	1705.19
21959	60	1077.72	1792.15	1218.19	1702.59
220 0	61	1077.00	1793.06	1217.00	1700.00
220 1	62	1078.27	1792.07	1217.12	1699.73
220 2	63	1079.53	1791.15	1217.24	1699.47
220 3	64	1080.76	1790.25	1217.37	1699.22
220 4	65	1081.97	1789.32	1217.51	1698.97
220 5	66	1083.16	1788.42	1217.65	1698.76
220 6	67	1084.33	1787.53	1217.79	1698.51
220 7	68	1085.58	1786.64	1217.94	1698.30
220 8	69	1086.61	1785.76	1218.09	1698.09
220 9	70	1087.72	1784.89	1214.29	1697.50
22010	71	1088.61	1786.03	1218.42	1697.71
22011	72	1089.81	1785.17	1218.59	1697.53
22012	73	1090.92	1786.32	1218.70	1697.36
22013	74	1092.45	1781.49	1218.87	1697.20
22014	75	1093.45	1785.64	1219.12	1697.05
22015	76	1093.94	1786.91	1219.21	1696.91
22016	77	1094.60	1788.00	1219.51	1696.77
22017	78	1095.45	1788.18	1219.61	1696.65
22018	79	1096.77	1777.37	1219.91	1696.53
22019	80	1097.67	1776.57	1220.18	1696.43
22020	81	1098.56	1775.78	1220.33	1696.33
22021	82	1099.62	1776.99	1220.55	1696.25
22022	83	1100.26	1774.21	1220.78	1696.17
22023	84	1101.08	1773.48	1221.01	1696.10
22024	85	1101.88	1772.68	1221.24	1696.04
22025	86	1102.64	1771.92	1221.48	1695.99
22026	87	1103.42	1771.17	1221.72	1695.95
22027	88	1104.14	1770.45	1221.97	1695.92
22028	89	1104.85	1769.70	1222.23	1695.89
22029	90	1105.57	1768.97	1222.49	1695.86
22030	91	1106.25	1768.25	1222.75	1695.87
22031	92	1106.91	1767.56	1223.02	1695.88
22032	93	1107.54	1766.83	1223.29	1695.89
22033	94	1108.16	1766.13	1223.57	1695.92
22034	95	1109.75	1765.58	1223.86	1695.95
22035	96	1109.35	1766.76	1224.15	1695.99
22036	97	1109.88	1764.98	1224.44	1696.04
22037	98	1110.41	1763.21	1224.74	1696.16
22038	99	1110.93	1762.75	1225.04	1696.17
22039	100	1111.42	1762.09	1225.35	1696.20
22040	101	1111.94	1761.44	1225.67	1696.23
22041	102	1112.34	1760.70	1225.99	1696.25
22042	103	1112.77	1759.91	1226.31	1696.33
22043	104	1113.19	1759.54	1226.64	1696.39
22044	105	1113.57	1758.92	1226.97	1696.37
22045	106	1113.96	1758.31	1227.31	1696.91

APPENDIX B.  
Horsepower and RPM Measurements

The measurements of shaft horsepower (SHP), shaft revolutions per minute (SRPM), brake horsepower (BHP), and engine revolutions per minute (ERPM) obtained by Dravo during the trials are contained in this section. SHP is a constant 98 percent of BHP and SRPM a constant 28.82 percent of ERPM.

All values in the following tables are rounded to the nearest whole number. The recorded time in hours and minutes refers to local Baton Rouge time on November 23, 1976 and corresponds to the clock times used throughout the report.

Table B.1 Trial Run 1  
Straight Course, Full Power, Upriver

Time	Port Engine				Starboard Engine				Both Engines			
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
2:18	230	1857	798	1895								
:19	230	1870	798	1907	220	1571	763	1603	225	3441	781	3511
:20	230	1882	798	1921	221	1543	767	1575	226	3426	782	3495
:21	230	1795	798	1832	222	1515	770	1546	226	3310	784	3378
:22	230	1708	798	1743	222	1504	770	1534	226	3211	784	3277
:23	228	1693	791	1727	222	1492	770	1522	225	3185	781	3250
:24	226	1678	784	1712	222	1500	770	1530	224	3178	777	3243
:25	228	1681	791	1715	222	1508	770	1538	225	3188	781	3253
:26	228	1681	791	1715	222	1461	770	1490	225	3141	781	3205
:27	228	1680	791	1715	221	1466	767	1496	225	3146	779	3210
:28	229	1682	795	1716	220	1471	763	1501	225	3152	779	3217
:29	230	1683	798	1717	220	1463	763	1493	225	3146	781	3210
:30	228	1680	791	1714	220	1455	763	1485	224	3135	777	3199
:31	228	1668	791	1702	220	1440	763	1469	224	3107	777	3171
:32	228	1674	791	1708	220	1455	763	1485	224	3129	777	3193
:33	228	1680	791	1714	221	1462	767	1492	225	3142	779	3206
:34	228	1692	791	1727	222	1469	770	1499	225	3161	781	3225
:35	227	1691	788	1725	220	1455	763	1485	224	3146	776	3210
:36	226	1689	784	1724	220	1459	763	1489	223	3149	774	3213
:37					220	1463	763	1493				

Table B.2 Trial Run 2  
Straight Course, Full Power, Downriver

Time	Port Engine				Starboard Engine				Both Engines			
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
3:00	222	1776	770	1813								
:01	224	1762	777	1798	222	1532	770	1563	223	3294	774	3361
:02	226	1747	784	1783	221	1509	767	1540	224	3256	776	3323
:03	226	1705	784	1739	220	1487	763	1517	223	3191	774	3257
:04	226	1662	784	1696	220	1495	763	1525	223	3157	774	3221
:05	227	1676	788	1710	220	1503	763	1533	224	3178	776	3243
:06	228	1689	791	1724	220	1491	763	1521	224	3180	777	3245
:07	226	1662	784	1696	220	1479	763	1509	223	3141	774	3205
:08	228	1677	791	1711	220	1479	763	1509	224	3156	777	3220
:09	227	1663	788	1697	222	1485	770	1515	225	3148	779	3212
:10	226	1650	784	1683	221	1478	767	1508	224	3128	776	3192
:11	228	1652	791	1685	220	1471	763	1502	224	3123	777	3187

Table B.3 Trial Run 3  
Straight Course, 3/4 Power, Upriver

Time	Port Engine				Starboard Engine				Both Engines			
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
3:41	202	1190	701	1214								
:42	203	1196	704	1220	198	1073	687	1095	201	2269	696	2316
:43	204	1202	708	1226	199	1086	691	1108	202	2287	699	2334
:44	204	1212	708	1237	200	1098	694	1121	202	2311	701	2358
:45	204	1212	708	1237	200	1084	694	1106	202	2297	701	2344
:46	204	1212	708	1237	200	1077	694	1099	202	2290	701	2337
:47	205	1218	711	1243	200	1070	694	1092	203	2288	703	2335
:48	206	1224	715	1249	200	1070	694	1092	203	2294	704	2341
:49	204	1201	708	1226	200	1070	694	1092	202	2271	701	2318
:50	204	1223	708	1248	200	1070	694	1092	202	2293	701	2340
:51	205	1224	711	1254	200	1077	694	1099	203	2306	703	2353
:52	206	1235	715	1260	200	1077	694	1099	203	2312	704	2359
:53	208	1247	722	1272	200	1077	694	1099	204	2324	708	2372
:54	206	1240	715	1266	200	1077	694	1099	203	2318	704	2365
:55	204	1234	708	1259								

Table B.4 Trial Run 4

Straight Course, 1/2 Power, Downriver

Time	Port Engine			Starboard Engine			Both Engines					
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
4:23	174	827	604	844								
:24	174	812	605	828	167	641	579	654	171	1452	592	1482
:25	175	198	606	814	167	647	579	660	171	1444	593	1474
:26	175	783	607	799	167	652	579	666	171	1436	593	1465
:27	175	779	607	794	167	658	579	672	171	1437	593	1466
:28	175	774	607	789	167	655	579	669	171	1429	593	1458
:29	175	774	607	789	167	653	579	666	171	1426	593	1455
:30	175	774	607	789	167	653	579	666	171	1426	593	1455
:31	175	773	607	789	167	652	579	666	171	1426	593	1455
:32	175	773	607	789	167	653	579	666	171	1426	593	1455
:33	175	773	607	789	167	659	579	672	171	1432	593	1461
:34	175	773	607	789	167	653	579	666	171	1426	593	1455
:35	175	773	607	789								

Table B.5 Trial Run 5

Zig-Zag, Full Power, Upriver

Time	Port Engine				Starboard Engine				Both Engines			
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
5:11	228	1753	791	1788								
:12	227	1745	788	1781	222	1534	770	1565	225	3279	779	3346
:13	226	1737	784	1773	221	1519	767	1550	224	3257	776	3323
:14	226	1719	784	1754	220	1504	763	1536	223	3224	774	3290
:15	226	1701	784	1736	220	1497	763	1528	223	3198	774	3263
:16	228	1704	791	1739	220	1489	763	1520	224	3193	777	3259
:17	227	1709	788	1744	222	1471	770	1501	225	3180	779	3245
:18	226	1713	784	1748	221	1457	767	1487	224	3170	776	3235
:19	228	1716	791	1751	220	1442	763	1472	224	3159	777	3223
:20	228	1704	791	1739	220	1474	763	1504	224	3178	777	3242
:21	228	1692	791	1726	220	1489	763	1520	224	3181	777	3246
:22	228	1740	791	1776	220	1505	763	1536	224	3245	777	3311
:23	228	1655	791	1689	220	1489	763	1520	224	3144	777	3208
:24	229	1680	795	1715	222	1558	770	1590	226	3238	782	3304
:25	230	1706	798	1741	221	1519	767	1550	226	3226	782	3291
:26	229	1705	795	1740	220	1481	763	1512	225	3187	779	3252
:27	228	1704	791	1739	219	1502	760	1532	224	3206	776	3272
:28	229	1731	795	1766	218	1522	756	1553	224	3253	776	3319
:29	230	1758	798	1793	217	1469	753	1499	224	3226	776	3292
:30					216	1416	750	1445				

Table B.6 Trial Run 6

Steady Turn, 1/2 Power, Upriver

Time	Port Engine				Starboard Engine				Both Engines			
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
5:41	176	860	611	878								
:42	176	856	611	873	174	680	604	694	175	1536	607	1568
:43	176	842	611	859	173	701	600	715	175	1543	606	1575
:44	178	833	618	850	172	721	597	736	175	1554	607	1585
:45	178	861	618	879	174	773	604	788	176	1634	611	1667
:46	178	890	618	908	172	767	597	782	175	1657	607	1690
:47	177	890	614	908	170	761	590	776	174	1651	602	1684
:48	176	889	611	898	171	762	593	778	174	1642	602	1676
:49	176	785	611	801	172	763	597	779	174	1549	604	1580
:50					170	671	590	684				

Table B.8 Trial Run 8

Zig-Zag, Full Power, Downriver

Time	Port Engine				Starboard Engine				Both Engines			
	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP	SRPM	SHP	ERPM	BHP
6:39	226	1749	784	1785								
:40	228	1655	791	1688	220	1513	763	1543	224	3167	777	3232
:41	228	1679	791	1714	222	1464	770	1493	225	3143	781	3207
:42	228	1649	791	1682	222	1511	770	1541	225	3159	781	3224
:43	228	1679	791	1713	223	1490	772	1521	225	3169	782	3234
:44	228	1673	791	1707	223	1470	774	1500	226	3143	782	3207
:45	228	1667	791	1701	222	1449	769	1478	225	3115	780	3179
:46	228	1692	791	1726	220	1427	763	1456	224	3119	777	3182
:47	228	1728	791	1763	220	1458	763	1488	224	3186	777	3251
:48	228	1710	791	1745	220	1551	763	1583	224	3261	777	3328
:49	228	1691	791	1756	221	1531	767	1563	225	3223	779	3288
:50					222	1511	770	1542				

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In accordance with letter from DAEN-RDC, DAEN-ASI dated 22 July 1977, Subject: Facsimile Catalog Cards for Laboratory Technical Publications, a facsimile catalog card in Library of Congress MARC format is reproduced below.

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